

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1919

5504

(Eighteen
Pages)

VOL. XI, NO. 110

ROOT LETTER ON LEAGUE COVENANT IS APPROVED

View of Many Senators Is That Republican Opponents of Plan Would Support It if Proposed Alterations Were Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The opinion was widely expressed in senatorial circles yesterday that Republican opponents of the League of Nations would almost unanimously support the proposed international covenant if such modifications were adopted as were recommended by Elihu Root, former Secretary of State in the United States, in his recent letter to W.H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

As viewed here, these modifications would be more stringent than the terms of the document in its present form and render justiciable many questions not contemplated as within its scope by those who drafted the league Constitution.

From such information as is reaching Washington, however, some senators express doubt as to whether the American delegation, with all the support and prestige of President Wilson behind it, could secure such modifications as Mr. Root recommends. It is already apparent that proposals on the part of the American delegates for such amendments as would conciliate the opposition in the United States were immediately met by counterdemands from other quarters.

Senator Hitchcock's Opinion

In a statement issued yesterday Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, and former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that an amendment rendering disputes involving "national honor" and "vital interests" justiciable by an international tribunal would add to the difficulties of securing ratification.

"The Senate," he said, "has never been willing to arbitrate disputes involving national honor and vital interests. It has specifically excluded them. They have been regarded as proper subjects for an 'inquiry' and 'report' as is provided in the league Constitution shall be made by the Executive Council, but not safe to intrust to a tribunal with power to enter a binding decree. I can well imagine the storm of objection to this amendment in the Senate from those who fear the United States may go too far in binding itself in advance to accept the decisions of foreigners, as some senators have expressed it. Nor do I think that other nations will care to go any farther than we are willing to go in the direction of agreeing in advance to submit questions involving national honor and vital interests to the final decision of an international court." He continued:

Prevention of War

"Speaking first of the Monroe Doctrine, I am frank to say that I have been glad to see it specifically referred to if it could be. But I am satisfied also that President Wilson has the same preference. I would not be willing, however, to insist on it at the expense of losing or endangering the League, nor would I be willing to agree to consent to some of the special concessions other nations have been asking for as a trade to incorporate the Monroe Doctrine in the league.

"We may not be able to incorporate the Monroe Doctrine. If not, let it be omitted. Our notice to the world still stands that we will regard it a cause for war if any nation attempts forcible aggression on the Western Hemisphere. The League is interested in preventing war, and its purpose will naturally be to prevent any such aggression on that account."

In a statement in praise of Mr. Root's proposal, William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, intimated that some power is thwarting the insertion of the Monroe Doctrine in the covenant. His statement is as follows:

Senator Borah's Statement

Mr. Root's statement is one of great clarity and power. With its fundamental principles I am entirely in accord.

There runs through it all the rich full tones of Americanism and a positive and unmistakable plea for the preservation of the independence and integrity of our Republic. He says clearly that whatever league is formed must respect the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

"After quoting Washington's farewell address against artificial or permanent alliances and Jefferson's famous advice to Monroe against subjugating Europe to intermediate with our affairs, he declares, 'The basis of the expressions I have quoted remains in substance.'

"He then says there never was a time when the wisdom of the Monroe Doctrine for the preservation and peace and safety of the United States was more evident than it is now. The American people will be grateful to Senator Root for this clear and courageous announcement of the true American principle.

"It is not in the interest of peace in America or in Europe that we should forfeit these long-held policies announced by Washington and Monroe, and Europe will not ask us to forfeit them unless they have an ulterior and sinister motive for doing so. The situation at Versailles for the last few days ought to be sufficient to cool the ardor of those who have been most willing

to turn over our most vital affairs to a tribunal controlled by European powers. Why should any power in Europe or Asia oppose the reservation of the Monroe Doctrine unless it is proposed to do something in the future in contravention of that doctrine? Why should the American delegation be thwarted unless some one wants to get rid of the Monroe Doctrine and why should they want to get rid of it?"

HUNGARIAN DENIAL OF HOSTILE ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Pending the receipt of official information from its embassy in Mexico City, the United States Government, it was intimated yesterday, will not address itself to the Mexican Government concerning the reports to the effect that Japanese corporations have been granted concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California.

The State Department, however, immediately cabled the American Embassy to report "the actual facts and the circumstances of the case."

William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, made the following statement in response to newspaper inquiries concerning the published dispatch from Mexico City:

"The State Department has no official information on the subject of the concessions said to have been granted by the Mexican Government to Japanese corporations for the exploitation of agricultural lands in Lower California. The newspaper report published this morning is not clear on the subject, and the department has instructed the embassy at Mexico City to report the actual facts and the circumstances of the case."

"Nothing appearing in Señor Aguirre's interview definitely identifies the concessions alleged to have been granted with any portion of the tract of the California-Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles."

Properties Taken Over

Forces in Control in Hungary Adopt Usual Bolshevik Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Meager reports received by the Department of State of the United States indicate that the new government in Hungary is establishing itself along the lines adopted by Bolshevik elsewhere. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that a dispatch from Vienna contained the information that an inventory is being made by the new authorities in Budapest of all factories, banks and shops of every kind, and that all industrial activity is meanwhile at a standstill.

Both real and personal property is being sequestered by the authorities, the dispatch says, and arms and ammunition of all kinds have been requisitioned by the authorities, who have also taken over into their control every house in Budapest. It is stated that many prominent persons are among those arrested, although no names are given.

How firmly the new government is established is indicated by the fact that the new representative of the authorities in control at Budapest has been formally accepted in Vienna. The dispatch further confirms the press reports that the Budapest authorities have ordered full respect to be paid to the flags of foreign governments.

Loans to Rumania

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The British Government has concluded arrangements for the opening of credits to Rumania for the purchase of immediate necessities, especially railway material. Complete equipment for an army of 150,000 men also will be sent.

The Canadian Government is granting a loan of \$25,000,000 to Rumania for the purchase of agricultural necessities.

Bolshevist Claim Unconfirmed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—An authoritative statement today regarding the Bolshevik claim in wireless messages that the Bolsheviks have advanced on the Archangel front and achieved a victory of some consequence on the British left flank, announces that there has been no confirmation, so far, of this report. Even if the Bolsheviks have achieved all they claim, the statement adds, the action is one of no significance, as, even according to the Bolshevik's own claims, they have only captured two small villages which, it should be noted, were held by outposts only.

Lettish Troops' Advance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—German Government wireless reports state that the Lettish troops have taken Schloka.

WELSH MINERS VOTE AGAINST ACCEPTANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Delegates representing 150,000 Welsh miners adopted a resolution at a meeting in Cardiff advising against the acceptance of the government's terms, which were proposed in an effort to avert a strike. This action was taken against the advice of the miners' leaders.

ARMY DIVISION WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Fifty thousand South Carolinians yesterday gave a royal welcome to the thirtieth division, which has just returned to Camp Jackson from France. About 10,000 men of the division, which helped the twenty-seventh division of New York wreck the Hindenburg line, were in the parade.

FACTS SOUGHT IN LAND TRANSACTION

United States Not to Address Mexican Government Regarding Reported Purchase by Japanese Until Status Is Clear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Pending the receipt of official information from its embassy in Mexico City, the United States Government, it was intimated yesterday, will not address itself to the Mexican Government concerning the reports to the effect that Japanese corporations have been granted concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California.

The State Department, however, immediately cabled the American Embassy to report "the actual facts and the circumstances of the case."

William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, made the following statement in response to newspaper inquiries concerning the published dispatch from Mexico City:

"The State Department has no official information on the subject of the concessions said to have been granted by the Mexican Government to Japanese corporations for the exploitation of agricultural lands in Lower California. The newspaper report published this morning is not clear on the subject, and the department has instructed the embassy at Mexico City to report the actual facts and the circumstances of the case."

"Nothing appearing in Señor Aguirre's interview definitely identifies the concessions alleged to have been granted with any portion of the tract of the California-Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles."

Properties Taken Over

Forces in Control in Hungary Adopt Usual Bolshevik Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Meager reports received by the Department of State of the United States indicate that the new government in Hungary is establishing itself along the lines adopted by Bolshevik elsewhere. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that a dispatch from Vienna contained the information that an inventory is being made by the new authorities in Budapest of all factories, banks and shops of every kind, and that all industrial activity is meanwhile at a standstill.

Both real and personal property is being sequestered by the authorities, the dispatch says, and arms and ammunition of all kinds have been requisitioned by the authorities, who have also taken over into their control every house in Budapest. It is stated that many prominent persons are among those arrested, although no names are given.

How firmly the new government is established is indicated by the fact that the new representative of the authorities in control at Budapest has been formally accepted in Vienna. The dispatch further confirms the press reports that the Budapest authorities have ordered full respect to be paid to the flags of foreign governments.

Properties Taken Over

Forces in Control in Hungary Adopt Usual Bolshevik Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Meager reports received by the Department of State of the United States indicate that the new government in Hungary is establishing itself along the lines adopted by Bolshevik elsewhere. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that a dispatch from Vienna contained the information that an inventory is being made by the new authorities in Budapest of all factories, banks and shops of every kind, and that all industrial activity is meanwhile at a standstill.

Both real and personal property is being sequestered by the authorities, the dispatch says, and arms and ammunition of all kinds have been requisitioned by the authorities, who have also taken over into their control every house in Budapest. It is stated that many prominent persons are among those arrested, although no names are given.

How firmly the new government is established is indicated by the fact that the new representative of the authorities in control at Budapest has been formally accepted in Vienna. The dispatch further confirms the press reports that the Budapest authorities have ordered full respect to be paid to the flags of foreign governments.

Properties Taken Over

Forces in Control in Hungary Adopt Usual Bolshevik Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Meager reports received by the Department of State of the United States indicate that the new government in Hungary is establishing itself along the lines adopted by Bolshevik elsewhere. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that a dispatch from Vienna contained the information that an inventory is being made by the new authorities in Budapest of all factories, banks and shops of every kind, and that all industrial activity is meanwhile at a standstill.

Both real and personal property is being sequestered by the authorities, the dispatch says, and arms and ammunition of all kinds have been requisitioned by the authorities, who have also taken over into their control every house in Budapest. It is stated that many prominent persons are among those arrested, although no names are given.

How firmly the new government is established is indicated by the fact that the new representative of the authorities in control at Budapest has been formally accepted in Vienna. The dispatch further confirms the press reports that the Budapest authorities have ordered full respect to be paid to the flags of foreign governments.

Properties Taken Over

Forces in Control in Hungary Adopt Usual Bolshevik Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Meager reports received by the Department of State of the United States indicate that the new government in Hungary is establishing itself along the lines adopted by Bolshevik elsewhere. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that a dispatch from Vienna contained the information that an inventory is being made by the new authorities in Budapest of all factories, banks and shops of every kind, and that all industrial activity is meanwhile at a standstill.

Both real and personal property is being sequestered by the authorities, the dispatch says, and arms and ammunition of all kinds have been requisitioned by the authorities, who have also taken over into their control every house in Budapest. It is stated that many prominent persons are among those arrested, although no names are given.

How firmly the new government is established is indicated by the fact that the new representative of the authorities in control at Budapest has been formally accepted in Vienna. The dispatch further confirms the press reports that the Budapest authorities have ordered full respect to be paid to the flags of foreign governments.

Properties Taken Over

Forces in Control in Hungary Adopt Usual Bolshevik Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Meager reports received by the Department of State of the United States indicate that the new government in Hungary is establishing itself along the lines adopted by Bolshevik elsewhere. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that a dispatch from Vienna contained the information that an inventory is being made by the new authorities in Budapest of all factories, banks and shops of every kind, and that all industrial activity is meanwhile at a standstill.

Both real and personal property is being sequestered by the authorities, the dispatch says, and arms and ammunition of all kinds have been requisitioned by the authorities, who have also taken over into their control every house in Budapest. It is stated that many prominent persons are among those arrested, although no names are given.

How firmly the new government is established is indicated by the fact that the new representative of the authorities in control at Budapest has been formally accepted in Vienna. The dispatch further confirms the press reports that the Budapest authorities have ordered full respect to be paid to the flags of foreign governments.

Properties Taken Over

Forces in Control in Hungary Adopt Usual Bolshevik Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Meager reports received by the Department of State of the United States indicate that the new government in Hungary is establishing itself along the lines adopted by Bolshevik elsewhere. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that a dispatch from Vienna contained the information that an inventory is being made by the new authorities in Budapest of all factories, banks and shops of every kind, and that all industrial activity is meanwhile at a standstill.

Both real and personal property is being sequestered by the authorities, the dispatch says, and arms and ammunition of all kinds have been requisitioned by the authorities, who have also taken over into their control every house in Budapest. It is stated that many prominent persons are among those arrested, although no names are given.

How firmly the new government is established is indicated by the fact that the new representative of the authorities in control at Budapest has been formally accepted in Vienna. The dispatch further confirms the press reports that the Budapest authorities have ordered full respect to be paid to the flags of foreign governments.

Properties Taken Over

Forces in Control in Hungary Adopt Usual Bolshevik Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Meager reports received by the Department of State of the United States indicate that the new government in Hungary is establishing itself along the lines adopted by Bolshevik elsewhere. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that a dispatch from Vienna contained the information that an inventory is being made by the new authorities in Budapest of all factories, banks and shops of every kind, and that all industrial activity is meanwhile at a standstill.

Both real and personal property is being sequestered by the authorities, the dispatch says, and arms and ammunition of all kinds have been requisitioned by the authorities, who have also taken over into their control every house in Budapest. It is stated that many prominent persons are among those arrested, although no names are given.

How firmly the new government is established is indicated by the fact that the new representative of the authorities in control at Budapest has been formally accepted in Vienna. The dispatch further confirms the press reports that the Budapest authorities have ordered full respect to be paid to the flags of foreign governments.

Properties Taken Over

Forces in Control in Hungary Adopt Usual Bolshevik Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Meager reports received by the Department of State of the United States indicate that the new government in Hungary is establishing itself along the lines adopted by Bolshevik elsewhere. William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that a dispatch from Vienna contained the information that an inventory is being made by the new authorities in Budapest of all factories, banks and shops of every kind, and that all industrial activity is meanwhile at a standstill.

Both real and personal property is being sequestered by the authorities, the dispatch says, and arms and ammunition of all kinds have been requisitioned by the authorities, who have also taken over into their control every house in Budapest. It is stated

sentatives of employers and employees. Each delegate may be accompanied by two advisers and when women's rights are involved, at least one of the advisers is to be a woman.

It is provided that the conference will meet at the seat of the League of Nations, where an International labor office will be maintained as a part of the league's organization. The governing body of 24 members will control the Labor office and will comprise 12 government representatives, six members elected by delegates to the conference representing employers and six in the same way by delegates representing employees.

The director of the labor office will be appointed by the governing body and will select a staff as far as possible from different nationalities and to include a certain number of women. The labor office will act as a general clearing house for all labor information.

Commission Arrives at Spa

PARIS, France (Monday) — (Havas) — The German financial sub-commission which is to discuss pending financial questions with representatives of the Allies has arrived at Spa.

General Mangin Sees Premier

PARIS, France (Monday) — (Havas) — General Mangin had a conference with Mr. Clemenceau today at the Ministry of War.

GERMAN COMMAND AND PEACE OFFER

News Agency Publishes Letter of Von Hindenburg Urging Peace, Last October

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Monday) — In connection with a discussion which has been carried on in the German press as to whether Prince Maximilian of Baden, then the Imperial Chancellor, took the initiative in demanding and in offering peace in October last, the Wolff Bureau has just made public the following letter from General von Hindenburg, dated Oct. 30: "In consequence of the disaster on the Macedonian front, with its attendant weakening of reserves of the west front, and in consequence of the impossibility of replacing the great losses sustained in the recent encounters, there is now, humanly speaking, no longer a possibility of our being able to impose peace on the enemy."

"Our opponents are constantly receiving reinforcements. While the elements of our rear still hold together and may still offer some resistance to the renewed attacks of the enemy, our situation is becoming very precarious and may at any time place the army command under the necessity of making a comprehensive decision. In these circumstances it is imperative that we cease the struggle in order to save the German people and our allies from unnecessary sacrifices. Every day's loss in this respect costs thousands of lives of German soldiers."

On receipt of this letter, the government, says the Wolff Bureau, had no choice but to take steps at once to obtain an armistice and to offer to conclude peace.

LEAGUE DISCUSSED IN UNION PARLIAMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony (Monday) — Colonel Creswell, leader of the Labor Party, speaking in the Union House of Assembly, said that the future of the world depends on the League of Nations, or some such organization. F. S. Malan, Acting Prime Minister, replying to the hope expressed by Colonel Creswell that General Botha would support the scheme, said that General Botha would have to report to the South African Parliament in accordance with the Constitution.

In reply to previous remarks made by John X. Merriman, the former Premier, antagonistic to the league, Mr. Malan said that hands of South Africa's representatives could not be tied, and that South Africa could quite well await General Botha's report on the League of Nations. Mr. Malan himself favored the league.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS AND RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — In State Department and other well-informed official circles, the rumor recently circulated that President Wilson favors the recognition of the Russian Soviet Government is utterly discredited. While there has been no definite expression of opinion on this subject, a high official stated yesterday that he would be greatly surprised if such an intention had ever been entertained by the President.

LAUNCHING AT HOG ISLAND. — PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Hog Island had its twentieth launching yesterday. The ship was the Schoodic, a 750-ton cargo carrier. The sponsor was Mrs. E. J. Brown, wife of the superintendent of division number three of the yard force. The workmen who built the ship presented her with a chest of silver. The Schoodic was launched with her hull 99 per cent complete and the hull fittings 46 per cent complete.

DISPOSITION OF MOTOR VEHICLES — WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The War Department's policy in disposing of surplus motor vehicles, it was announced yesterday will be to offer them first to government agencies, second to manufacturers for disposition with the least disturbance to market conditions and last to the public. Any public sales will be made by auction or sealed bids.

SIR F. MAURICE ON BLUCHER INCIDENT

British General, in Interview, Shows How Failure of Correspondents to Send Full Report Led to Misunderstanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts — The history of the past 4½ years is full of incidents which obviously stand in need of explanation, and, slowly as the word finds its way back to the normal, these explanations are being made. In many cases, in spite of the fact that the incident themselves have long since been crowded out of concern by greater and more recent happenings they are useful and illuminating. They serve to clear up past differences, which, however much they may be apparently forgotten, are

had the effect which all along I desired, namely, to restore complete confidence in the allied commander-in-chief. I endeavored to show, as you quite clearly brought out in your account of the matter, that every development since the commencement of the great German drive, three or four weeks before, had been in line with a preconceived policy, and that it was part of General Foch's plan fully, acquiesced by Sir Douglas Haig, that the British should sustain the full brunt of the first attack, and that they should endure the German hammering to the utmost in order to make sure that when the time for an allied offensive arrived, General Foch should have a fresh French army to throw against the exhausted German forces.

"Nothing could have been more contrary to my meaning," General Maurice added with a smile, "than the interpretation placed upon it throughout the American press. From the very beginning of the war, I was brought in close contact with Marshal Foch, and have always been filled with admiration for his genius. Indeed, one of the great points that I hope to bring out in the course of my lecture tour over here is the fact that the patient foresight and genius of this great general largely contributed to the winning of the war."

MICHIGAN'S NEW PROHIBITION LAW

Measure Constitutes the Most Drastic Dry Enactment Ever Passed by a State Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan — Patent medicines are hard hit by Michigan's new prohibition law, excepting only those that conform to the regulations of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the United States formulary, which rule that patent medicines, to be such and not beverages, must contain only enough alcohol for solution.

Constituting the most drastic dry enactment ever passed by a state legislature, the Lewis Bill was put through by 30 senators without amendment. It provides a maximum fine of \$1000 and a year's imprisonment for the first offense and up to two years' imprisonment and the same fine for the second offense. The bill has passed the House and carrying an emergency clause it will become law with the Governor's signature.

The measure strikes not only at the prohibition of liquor from another state, but at the right of ownership of even the smallest quantity of whisky, wine, beer, gin, or other liquor for private use.

With the signing of the bill by the Governor, it will make the purchase of liquor from any person, either any person outside the State for transportation in Michigan, or inside the State, a felony.

The man or woman buying a glass of liquor at a "blind tiger," or a hotel, or from any person in the State may be accused and convicted of a felony on the "receiving" clause of the Lewis Bill.

Persons holding or having liquor in their homes for family use, or avowed medicinal or other purposes, without having been given specific exemption, may be prosecuted under the clause of possession.

MEXICAN CLAIMS' ADJUSTMENT SLOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — According to advice received here, thousands of claims filed by foreigners against the Mexican Government are being considered by the Mexican Claims Commission, appointed to investigate the demands resulting from the various revolutions, and now in session in Mexico City.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton and Gen. Sir Julian Byng, commander of the Third Army, have declined commands, to make room for junior men.

PROTEST AGAINST VILLAIN VERDICT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday) — While the Socialists did not wish the capital sentence brought against Raoul Villain, on the charge of assassinating Mr. Jaures, his acquittal is termed by Mr. Cachin, editor of the Socialist organ, Humanité, as "a defiance of the laboring world."

At a congress of the Socialist Federation of the Seine, after several violent speeches, a resolution was adopted protesting against the finding of the jury.

ALLIED COMMISSION TO LEAVE POLAND

WARSAW, Poland (Saturday) — (via Paris, March 30)

The Polish Chamber of Deputies today voted unanimously for a treaty of alliance with the Entente Powers. Members of the Inter-Allied Commission to Poland were present at the session and at its conclusion thanked the chamber for their reception.

The Inter-Allied Commission will leave Warsaw on Sunday for Paris. Mr. Paderewski, the Premier, also is going to the French capital, according to an announcement made here today to make arrangements for the alliance between Poland and the Entente.

SAOON MARKS DISAPPEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DALLAS, Texas — Former saloon buildings in Dallas have all been remodeled and all now are leased for other purposes. All signs and other markings employed to indicate saloons have been removed and in Dallas now there is not one vestige of the old saloon business as conducted here. Various business enterprises have taken leases on the former saloon buildings, such as tailoring establishments, and retail stores. Not only have all the old saloon buildings been occupied, but there is now a strong demand for business houses and considerable business is under way or contemplated.

DRY ISSUE IN SUPERIOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SUPERIOR, Wisconsin — Voters in Superior will again pass on the wet

and dry issue at the municipal election today. The drys have a strong argument in the record of nearly a year under prohibition, during which the police court records show that the number of arrests fell off over 60 percent. Business men in the city are generally supporting the continued closing of the saloons, in view of their experiences showing that their trade in clothing, groceries and other necessities has expanded, while their scores of bad accounts have fallen off to a minimum.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIMS LEAVES FOR AMERICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday) — A large and representative gathering of naval and diplomatic services assembled at Waterloo Station today to see Vice-Admiral Sims off to Southampton, where he will embark for the United States.

LONDON, England (Monday) — Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, who commanded the American naval forces in the war zone, was given a rousing send-off at naval headquarters this morning, when he said farewell as he was about to leave for the United States. The streets about the headquarters were filled with soldiers of all nationalities, while the headquarters staff was present for the occasion.

He will sail from Southampton on the Mauretanian tonight. Accompanying him are Capts. Richard H. Leigh, Dudley W. Knox and Joel R. P. Pringle, Commanders Fairfield and John V. Babcock and Lieutenant-Commander Edwards.

At Waterloo Station John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, Major Waldorf Astor, members of the Embassy, and consular staffs and many personal friends, British and American, of Admiral Sims, bade him farewell. The British Admiralty was represented by Vice-Admiral Sir Montague Browning, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, assistant chief of the navy staff, and Capt. Rudolph Bentinek.

Constituting the most drastic dry enactment ever passed by a state legislature, the Lewis Bill was put through by 30 senators without amendment. It provides a maximum fine of \$1000 and a year's imprisonment for the first offense and up to two years' imprisonment and the same fine for the second offense. The bill has passed the House and carrying an emergency clause it will become law with the Governor's signature.

The measure strikes not only at the prohibition of liquor from another state, but at the right of ownership of even the smallest quantity of whisky, wine, beer, gin, or other liquor for private use.

With the signing of the bill by the Governor, it will make the purchase of liquor from any person, either any person outside the State for transportation in Michigan, or inside the State, a felony.

The man or woman buying a glass of liquor at a "blind tiger," or a hotel, or from any person in the State may be accused and convicted of a felony on the "receiving" clause of the Lewis Bill.

Persons holding or having liquor in their homes for family use, or avowed medicinal or other purposes, without having been given specific exemption, may be prosecuted under the clause of possession.

NEW COMMANDS FOR FAMOUS GENERALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The sending of arms and ammunitions by the Allies to loyal Russians willing to fight Lenin and Trotzky, and the withholding of food supplies except to support the Allies, was adopted by Dr. J. E. Conner, former American Consul to Petrograd, speaking in the Washington Square Methodist Church, on "The Menace of Bolshevism." He considered, would be the first step in ending that menace. When law and order were restored, he urged, then would be the right time to send bread to Russia. He declared that the Bolshevik movement was alien in inception, not Russian.

Under the Bishops Act, to sell liquor in any quantity shall subject the seller to the penalty for keeping a disorderly house (fine not to exceed \$1000, and imprisonment not to exceed three years, or both). The same penalty applies to druggists who sell unlawfully.

The Crimes Act provides that for selling or permitting to be sold any vicious, spirituous or malt liquors, wine, rum, gin, brandy, or other ardent spirits or any composition of which the said liquors shall form an ingredient, without a license, the person offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty is the same as for keeping a disorderly house.

The Act of 1891 penalizes social clubs for selling without a license, and the Act of 1908 makes it a misdemeanor for any person to bottle and sell beer without a license.

Supreme Court decisions make it unlawful for social clubs to serve liquor to a member, or to sell by slips or tickets.

Under the Abatement Act, as

the commission has been sitting for months, it has not yet reported on one claim. It is estimated that there are 8000 claims growing out of damage to property as a result of the Madero revolution, and many others resulting from the Carranza revolution.

Although the commission has been sitting for months, it has not yet reported on one claim. It is estimated that there are 8000 claims growing out of damage to property as a result of the Madero revolution, and many others resulting from the Carranza revolution.

At a congress of the Socialist Federation of the Seine, after several violent speeches, a resolution was adopted protesting against the finding of the jury.

ALLIED COMMISSION TO LEAVE POLAND

WARSAW, Poland (Saturday) — (via Paris, March 30)

The Polish Chamber of Deputies today voted unanimously for a treaty of alliance with the Entente Powers. Members of the Inter-Allied Commission to Poland were present at the session and at its conclusion thanked the chamber for their reception.

The Inter-Allied Commission will leave Warsaw on Sunday for Paris. Mr. Paderewski, the Premier, also is going to the French capital, according to an announcement made here today to make arrangements for the alliance between Poland and the Entente.

SAOON MARKS DISAPPEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DALLAS, Texas — Former saloon buildings in Dallas have all been remodeled and all now are leased for other purposes. All signs and other markings employed to indicate saloons have been removed and in Dallas now there is not one vestige of the old saloon business as conducted here. Various business enterprises have taken leases on the former saloon buildings, such as tailoring establishments, and retail stores. Not only have all the old saloon buildings been occupied, but there is now a strong demand for business houses and considerable business is under way or contemplated.

DRY ISSUE IN SUPERIOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SUPERIOR, Wisconsin — Voters in Superior will again pass on the wet

LEGAL POWERS FOR DRY ENFORCEMENT

Federal and Local Authorities in New Jersey Declared to Have Effective Means of Carrying Out Prohibition Legislation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey — "The failure of Congress before adjournment to enact laws for the enforcement of the War-Time Prohibition Act, which becomes effective on July 1, will not leave either the federal or local authorities without effective powers for law enforcement," says Samuel Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, in charge of its law enforcement department.

Mr. Wilson outlines the enforcement laws that will be in full force as follows:

Federal Prohibition

All manufacture or importation of distilled and brewed liquors is now prohibited by the Act of Aug. 10, 1917, and the President's orders of Sept. 2, 1917, and Nov. 21, 1918. Such prohibition is to continue until the termination of the war with Germany shall have been proclaimed by the President.

He will sail from Southampton on the Mauretanian tonight. Accompanying him are Capts. Richard H. Leigh, Dudley W. Knox and Joel R. P. Pringle, Commanders Fairfield and John V. Babcock and Lieutenant-Commander Edwards.

At Waterloo Station John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, Major Waldorf Astor, members of the Embassy, and consular staffs and many personal friends, British and American, of Admiral Sims, bade him farewell.

He will sail from Southampton on the Mauretanian tonight. Accompanying him are Capts. Richard H. Leigh, Dudley W. Knox and Joel R. P. Pringle, Commanders Fairfield and John V. Babcock and Lieutenant-Commander Edwards.

At Waterloo Station John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, Major Waldorf Astor, members of the Embassy, and consular staffs and many personal friends, British and American, of Admiral Sims, bade him farewell.

He will sail from Southampton on the Mauretanian tonight. Accompanying him are Capts. Richard H. Leigh, Dudley W. Knox and Joel R. P. Pringle, Commanders Fairfield and John V. Babcock and Lieutenant-Commander Edwards.

At Waterloo Station John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, Major Waldorf Astor, members of the Embassy, and consular staffs and many personal friends, British and American, of Admiral Sims, bade him farewell.

A GREAT HISTORIC DOCUMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A manuscript of great historical interest, which had lain hidden for hundreds of years, has recently been discovered by the well-known antiquary, Miss Cresswell, and Prebendary Smith-Dorrien, vicar of Crediton, Devonshire. It was in her search for something else that Miss Cresswell came across the manuscript last October among ancient Crediton documents. The large, handsomely written Tudor script was shown to the dean of Exeter Cathedral, who found it to be the original Letters Patent issued by Edward VI in September, 1551, appointing Miles Coverdale bishop of the diocese of Exeter. At that time the appointment of bishops was made directly by the Crown by Letters Patent, and not as was instituted later, by the chapter of the Cathedral. The Crediton authorities have handed the document over to the custody of the dean and chapter of Exeter.

In a private letter, Miss Cresswell writes: "Some day I hope the document will be transcribed for some Devon archaeological publication; it is in Latin, very long, and, like all such things, full of repetitions. The great seal which must have been affixed to it is entirely gone. The interest of the document arises from the circumstance that no other deed relating to the appointment of Coverdale as bishop is in existence."

Career of Coverdale

The history of Miles Coverdale shows him from the first to have been a scholar and an independent thinker of great courage. He studied philosophy and theology at Cambridge as a very young man, and in 1514 was ordained priest of Norwich. He returned to Cambridge shortly after, where he met two men who were to have a considerable influence upon his career—Sir Thomas More and Thomas Cromwell. From the first, Coverdale was among those who were most prominently connected with the work of the Reformation, and after a few years at Cambridge, he spent much time in traveling about England, preaching against confession and the worship of images. In his editor's letters written as preface to "Certain most Godly, Profitable and Comfortable Letters" of the Protestant martyrs in the reign of Queen Mary, Coverdale declared as a reason for their publication that "it does us good to read and hear—not the lying legends of feigned, false, counterfeited and popish canonized saints, neither the trifling toys and forged fables of corrupted writers—but such true, holy, and approved histories, monuments, orations, epistles and letters, as do set forth unto us the blessed behaviour of God's dear servants." It was in his effort to preserve the fountain of religion free from the adulteration of superstition and all false practices, as he deemed them, that Miles Coverdale spent his days.

In 1531 he graduated bachelor of canon law at Cambridge, but during the next few years he spent much time on the Continent, possibly at Hamburg, assisting Tyndale in his translation of the Pentateuch. It was in 1535 that his work of translating the complete Bible into English was finished, and in the same year medals were struck in his honor to commemorate the event. Of this translation, which was dedicated to Henry VIII, the Psalms still form part of the Book of Common Prayer. In 1539, Coverdale was employed by Cromwell to superintend the publication of the "Great Bible," which was ordered to be used in all the English churches. The following year he edited the second "Great Bible," which was known as Clamer's Bible.

The Appointment to Exeter

In 1542 the Bible was prohibited by proclamation. The following years Coverdale spent abroad at Bergzabern in the Duchy of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, where he was pastor and schoolmaster, and later at Frankfurt, where he received the new English order of Communion, and at once translated it into German and Latin. He sent a copy of it to Calvin, who, however, apparently was not so pleased with it as was Coverdale. In 1548 he was back in England, staying at Windsor Castle, where Cranmer and other divines were preparing the First Book of Common Prayer. In 1549, Coverdale was employed by Cromwell to superintend the publication of the "Great Bible," which was ordered to be used in all the English churches. The following year he edited the second "Great Bible," which was known as Clamer's Bible.

The King Wears 'Em

In 1542 the Bible was prohibited by proclamation. The following years Coverdale spent abroad at Bergzabern in the Duchy of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, where he was pastor and schoolmaster, and later at Frankfurt, where he received the new English order of Communion, and at once translated it into German and Latin. He sent a copy of it to Calvin, who, however, apparently was not so pleased with it as was Coverdale. In 1548 he was back in England, staying at Windsor Castle, where Cranmer and other divines were preparing the First Book of Common Prayer. In 1549, Coverdale was employed by Cromwell to superintend the publication of the "Great Bible," which was ordered to be used in all the English churches. The following year he edited the second "Great Bible," which was known as Clamer's Bible.

Compare Jiffy-Jell with the old-style quick gelatine desserts. You will find it five times better, yet it costs no more.

In 1542 the Bible was prohibited by proclamation. The following years Coverdale spent abroad at Bergzabern in the Duchy of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, where he was pastor and schoolmaster, and later at Frankfurt, where he received the new English order of Communion, and at once translated it into German and Latin. He sent a copy of it to Calvin, who, however, apparently was not so pleased with it as was Coverdale. In 1548 he was back in England, staying at Windsor Castle, where Cranmer and other divines were preparing the First Book of Common Prayer. In 1549, Coverdale was employed by Cromwell to superintend the publication of the "Great Bible," which was ordered to be used in all the English churches. The following year he edited the second "Great Bible," which was known as Clamer's Bible.

E.Z. GARTER

In 1542 the Bible was prohibited by proclamation. The following years Coverdale spent abroad at Bergzabern in the Duchy of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, where he was pastor and schoolmaster, and later at Frankfurt, where he received the new English order of Communion, and at once translated it into German and Latin. He sent a copy of it to Calvin, who, however, apparently was not so pleased with it as was Coverdale. In 1548 he was back in England, staying at Windsor Castle, where Cranmer and other divines were preparing the First Book of Common Prayer. In 1549, Coverdale was employed by Cromwell to superintend the publication of the "Great Bible," which was ordered to be used in all the English churches. The following year he edited the second "Great Bible," which was known as Clamer's Bible.

The explanation of the discovery of the Coverdale manuscript at Crediton

It would have been strange if he had not liked the better parts of gospel music, the King approves them. Their comfortable width and binding gives never a hint of binding and permits free action. The E. Z. G. is the original wide-wearing garter. The One-That-Won't Bind.

Singlet Grip E. Z.... 45c., 50c. and \$1.00
The E. Z. G. 45c., 50c. and \$1.25

Dept. R THE THOS. P. TAYLOR CO.
Bridgeport, Conn.

A NATURALIST'S NOTEBOOK

At the Turn of the Year
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The cold, crisp air, and clear, starry sky betoken the coming of lengthening days. The familiar outline of the Plow, or Great Bear, stands out conspicuously in the wintry sky, and the whole starry dome scintillates with bright constellations. Already, thus early in the year, the hours of daylight seem to lengthen perceptibly, and the pendulum of nature's wondrous clock swings more rhythmically with every tick. One can perceive to better advantage the great open face of the dial, and the hand points more directly to the galaxy of figures displayed to view.

The shortest day has passed, old December has become archived with all the dark shadows of the memorable year just brought to a close, and we turn hopefully to the new year that has dawned with undaunted courage, renewed energy, and undiminished faith. January sees, feels, and reveals to the seeing eye and the receptive heart the turn-point of the year. There is now erected a sure signpost which points the way to the living staircase of the spring, leading, much as a mother robin entices her spotted chicks, toward the gateway of summer.

A lifetime spent in the open, under the sunlit or starlit sky, in the green meadows and quiet byways of old England, has convinced me of the truth of my assertion as to nature's steadfastness, for no one thing lives apart to itself. The oil beetle, a large insect dressed in a somber coat of black, makes no attempt to crawl from its winter retreat until such time as an early spring plant is ready for her, crafty creature, to deposit her eggs in the heart of a wayside blossom. The beetle appears to realize full well that at present no buccaneering bee has decided to pursue its sweet pilage among the flowers, and her grub, if hatched, would be unable to depend upon the bee to give it a lift on the way. A sparrow, more venturesome than the rest of the feathered race, has already been seen carrying nesting material, but then, as Jerome says, we no more understand sparrow nature than we do human nature. There's the rub!

The mimicking and saucious starling, too, has finished its mission, grub-hunting in the low-lying meadows, and has returned to the household, loquacious as ever, and is perchance reconnoitering for a suitable place in which to deposit its paraphernalia nest, but it is only a make-believe effort, and the serious business of domestic affairs has yet to be. Its cousin, the rook, prospects around its nest trees at the turn of the year, but at the approach of bad weather the rookery again becomes derelict, until such time as spring cleaning can be undertaken in real earnest.

The homely redbreast has a brighter twinkle in his eye, and becomes more friendly as the glad days of yellow crocuses and snow-white Christmas roses people the old earth with virgin purity, and presage the songs of soaring larks and sunnier skies, but whilst those air pilots and keen observers, the fieldfares and redwings, still besiege the bushes in search of their winter rations of succulent hip and haw, those who live in the country, and are alert to its sights and sounds, know full well that the hand of nature's clock does not point to the hour when our bird friends can, with a minimum of risk, prepare a cradle to contain their callow fledglings.

Companies of small gnats dance coquettishly up and down any bright day, but the fly catcher, who takes stock toll from these insect legions in the heyday of summer, is still leagues away in a sunnier clime, bidding his time until it is safe to undertake his journey across land and sea. When he does come he knows an abundant food supply will be guaranteed upon arrival at the old haunt in the dark recesses of a sequestered wood, or in the apple orchard where the gnarled trees afford the bird a suitable nesting place, and a prolific hunting ground.

The office of kindergarten extension, United States Bureau of Education, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York, will gladly respond to inquiries regarding kindergarten legislation or extension.

(Signed) BESSIE LOCKE
Director of Kindergarten Extension,
New York City, Jan. 29, 1919.

(No. 663)
One More Against Breweries
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

After reading of the hopeless plans of the breweries to disregard their laws as per instructions from their counsel, it seems to me that the comissioner of internal revenue should refuse to sell revenue stamps. While the breweries raise no objection if the authorities arrest a man for being intoxicated, they bring all sorts of people and methods to their assistance to prevent the authorities from removing the cause. I cannot understand how such a well-known lawyer could defend such actions. All through the war the breweries made their beer while the schools were closed and foodstuffs were taken out of our very mouths for the manufacture of beer. Just one more to make a protest.

(Signed) JOSEPH C. MAYORGIA,
Hartford, Connecticut, March 20, 1919.

(No. 663)

One More Against Breweries
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

To which Cordara replies, in effect, What is the value of a highly educated audience if the genius does not appear to provide the masses with their music? "Culture is not an abstraction; it is the product of the individual work of genius eternally renewing itself." For this reason Cordara prefers, as lesser of the two evils, a duly reformed conservatory to a university of music.

"Indeed," asks Cordara, "is it necessary for the great mass of dilettantes to possess that high grade of culture which is required of a true musician? And is it just that this cultural luxury should weigh upon the balance of the state? Are we, then, to ask nothing of private initiative?"

The way out, to Cordara, seems to lie in the direction of such ventures as that represented by the increasingly successful results of Miss Ruth Hall's musical culture courses. Miss Hall is being followed by others, who are spreading her ideas throughout Italy, thus carrying into practice projects of more widely distributed musical education which seem to meet all the desires of men like Orefice without entailing the disadvantages of official instruction. Miss Hall, presenting a graded series of lecture-concerts, is producing a more cultured public, at the same time developing original ability by affording it the opportunity for discovery and advancement.

Perhaps, concludes Cordara, a working arrangement is possible between the Conservatory and the Musical culture—the first to be served solely, as is logical, for the Musical University, or an amalgamation of conservatory and School of instruction of musicians; the second destined for the musical education of the great public. "For it is only fair that two radically different purposes should have different organisms corresponding to them."

Clusters of shiny blackberries still remain upon the privet bushes, though sought after daily by red-breasted bumblebees rapidly assuming their spring liveliness, but the sordid elderberries have long since been commanded by the ravenous starlings when large "murmurations" of these birds were foraging for provender long before the winter days had come. For spring's wonderful touch one

must turn from the pithy elder to the leafless hazel bushes upon which the stumpy catkins are perceptibly lengthening. The bright red blossoms have not yet burst their winter jackets, but one can discern a swelling among the buds anchored upon the pliant branches.

But that is not just yet, and we must wait patiently for the lark to resume its glory song and the first daisies to star the fresh green meadows, before we can expect these symbols of earth's beauty to thrust themselves under the notice of all those who are content to wait and watch, to hope and trust. "Nature never did betray the heart that loved her," as Wordsworth reminds us, and though her pulse-beat has yet to be quickened and stimulated, we must keep faith alive, realizing that evidence is already with us of the coming of brighter days at the turn-point of the year.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability or he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 668)
Legislation and Education
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

view of the fact that many state legislatures are meeting this year, all citizens who are awake to the importance of giving our children the best possible preparation for the arduous tasks of the future, should work for legislation which will insure for the little ones, a training in higher ideals, loyalty to duty and country, and a higher and more efficient citizenship.

The kindergarten not only trains the intellect, and cultivates right habits in regard to the moral and spiritual development, and inculcates right ideas in regard to the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

The uplifting influences of the kindergarten are brought about through simple songs, interesting games, and fascinating occupations, which are adapted to the tender age of the children. While the work is elementary, it has all been most carefully planned. Froebel's definition of education shows him to have had a profound conception of its significance. He said, "Education consists in leading man as a thinking intelligent being growing into self-consciousness to a pure and unsullied, conscious, and free representation of the inner law of Divine Entity, and in teaching him ways and means thereto."

California has a law providing for the establishment of kindergartens on petition of parents under which its classes have more than trebled. Last year Maine and Texas secured similar laws, and this winter friends of the kindergarten in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Utah, and Arizona have been working for legislation which will result in the extension of kindergartens. Up to the present time kindergartens have been providing for only about one-eighth of the children of kindergarten age of the country.

Better kindergarten laws will help to increase the number of classes for the little ones, as many of whom are now left to the education of the street. The kindergarten is democratic, hence it was repudiated by Prussia, and the disappointed Froebel looked to America for the consummation of his hopes. The kindergarten division of the Bureau of Education wrote to school superintendents having kindergartens in their schools to ask for an expression of their opinion of its educational value. Approval of the kindergarten was practically unanimous.

The office of kindergarten extension, United States Bureau of Education, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York, will gladly respond to inquiries regarding kindergarten legislation or extension.

(Signed) BESSIE LOCKE
Director of Kindergarten Extension,
New York City, Jan. 29, 1919.

(No. 663)

One More Against Breweries
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

After reading of the hopeless plans of the breweries to disregard their laws as per instructions from their counsel, it seems to me that the commissioner of internal revenue should refuse to sell revenue stamps. While the breweries raise no objection if the authorities arrest a man for being intoxicated, they bring all sorts of people and methods to their assistance to prevent the authorities from removing the cause. I cannot understand how such a well-known lawyer could defend such actions. All through the war the breweries made their beer while the schools were closed and foodstuffs were taken out of our very mouths for the manufacture of beer. Just one more to make a protest.

(Signed) JOSEPH C. MAYORGIA,
Hartford, Connecticut, March 20, 1919.

(No. 663)

One More Against Breweries
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

To which Cordara replies, in effect, What is the value of a highly educated audience if the genius does not appear to provide the masses with their music? "Culture is not an abstraction; it is the product of the individual work of genius eternally renewing itself." For this reason Cordara prefers, as lesser of the two evils, a duly reformed conservatory to a university of music.

"Indeed," asks Cordara, "is it necessary for the great mass of dilettantes to possess that high grade of culture which is required of a true musician? And is it just that this cultural luxury should weigh upon the balance of the state? Are we, then, to ask nothing of private initiative?"

The way out, to Cordara, seems to lie in the direction of such ventures as that represented by the increasingly successful results of Miss Ruth Hall's musical culture courses. Miss Hall is being followed by others, who are spreading her ideas throughout Italy, thus carrying into practice projects of more widely distributed musical education which seem to meet all the desires of men like Orefice without entailing the disadvantages of official instruction. Miss Hall, presenting a graded series of lecture-concerts, is producing a more cultured public, at the same time developing original ability by affording it the opportunity for discovery and advancement.

Perhaps, concludes Cordara, a working arrangement is possible between the Conservatory and the Musical culture—the first to be served solely, as is logical, for the Musical University, or an amalgamation of conservatory and School of instruction of musicians; the second destined for the musical education of the great public. "For it is only fair that two radically different purposes should have different organisms corresponding to them."

Clusters of shiny blackberries still remain upon the privet bushes, though sought after daily by red-breasted bumblebees rapidly assuming their spring liveliness, but the sordid elderberries have long since been commanded by the ravenous starlings when large "murmurations" of these birds were foraging for provender long before the winter days had come. For spring's wonderful touch one

REMAKING MEN IN WISCONSIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WAUPUN, Wisconsin—The Wisconsin state prison is a factory.

It is a factory where the raw material is a body of human misfits and criminals. It is a factory where the material is transformed into men and women, fit and prepared to return to ordinary life, not as former convicts, that ban of America's correctional system, but as human beings, trained to earn an honest living, with every presumption that they have been remade into an asset to the State, not a potential liability.

The prison, however, is more than a reformatory. It is an institution where, by kindly treatment, by a helpful attitude on the part of the officials and employees, the whole spirit of the individual is rebuilt. From a hopeless, perhaps embittered, individual the convict is trained into right ways of thinking and acting, and is ready to take a new start in life.

But the state prison is in another way an asset to the State, not a liability. The records of Warden Henry Town last year showed a net profit in operation of \$135,000. Two years ago the expense exceeded the income by \$82,000.

And the spirit of the state prison is carried on outside the prison walls. The convict is not watched, hampered, as told in fiction, by police who follow the discharged prisoner into new places of employment and make him desperate by taking his job away from him by a story of his past life. That is forbidden under the Wisconsin system. When a prisoner ends his term, he is supposed to be ready to step out into the outside life, like a man changing jobs.

No small part of this work of rebuilding men is the outdoor life. The Wisconsin prison is the biggest farm in Wisconsin, 2500 acres. Its factories, numerous, though on a small scale, are chiefly for the manufacture of farm-raised products. The factories include a creamery, cannery, packing house, shoe factory, knitting works, and many other branches of industry.

The state prison is, in fact, a community entirely independent of the outside world, as far as such a thing is humanly possible. "It is on the farm, that we really make men," said Warden Town. "It is the men who go to work on the farms who do not come back to us again for a second, a third, or a fourth term. Seldom does one of them come back. We have turned out a finished product of man when they leave the prison farms for civilian life, and a new start in the world."

At farm No. 1, for instance, there are barracks, where the superintendent, W. E. Rockhill, lives with several score of inmates, and no guards. There are no armed men with uniforms ready to terrorize the workers. The workers do not need them, and on other farms, each group of inmates has its foreman, but no guards.

Of all the industries at the plant, the biggest in volume of production is the binder twine factory. Last year 500,000 pounds of twine were manufactured, much being from Wisconsin hemp, and some of that raised on prison farms. This twine sold at approximately \$1,000,000, the largest part of the Wisconsin farm consumption being produced at the Wisconsin prison and sold in the open market at prices of the outside factory-made twine. The latest plan of the Legislature is to establish at the prison an agricultural implement factory.

The prison has, in addition to the factories named, a sorghum mill, a tin shop, print shop and bindery, paint shop, carpenter shop, laundry, bakery and tailor shop.

MAINE'S BIG ISSUE IS ITS WATER POWER

Representative Baxter Says People of State Demand the Facts Upon Which to Intelligently Choose a Future Course

ARMY OFFICERS GIVEN WARNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—"One does not need to be told at this time of the great water-power resources of Maine," says Representative Percival P. Baxter.

"We know that we have over 1,000,000 idle, undeveloped water power, running to the sea. We know that this represents the energy of millions of tons of coal. You know that our State and our people in the cities and on the farms would prosper as never before if this great waste could be stopped, and this energy could be harnessed for the benefit of Maine people and Maine industries."

"Today, from one end of Maine to the other, the people demand that they be told in plain language all about Maine's water powers. Elaborate technical reports will not satisfy them. They will not rest, and they will give us no rest until the facts are so clearly placed before them, that they may intelligently choose what course they shall pursue in the future."

Differences of Opinion

"Some of the people advocate a continuance of private ownership, some desire state regulation and partial state control, while a good many of our people insist on complete state ownership. Our citizens who compose these three groups, leaving aside those whose personal interest and business connections affect their judgment, are sincerely and honestly desirous of promoting the public welfare."

"Though long delayed, the time has arrived in the history of Maine when a forward step must be taken. The forces of corporate ownership and of ultra conservatism are arrayed against us. Their agents circulate freely among us, with one story or another. They have special arguments for each little group of listeners, but behind them all is the power of the corporations."

BURLESON CONTRACT WITH BELL COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Postal Telegraph Commercial Cable Company's official organ charges that A. S. Burleson, the Postmaster-General of the United States, is committed to an increase in the telephone rates in 1919 which will increase the telephone revenues \$30,000,000 and that there will be further increases. It is also charged that "the following is what the Bell Company has gotten out of the people through its contract with Mr. Burleson: An annual compensation of \$65,148,641, which is more than the company could have earned had it kept its lines, \$16,000,000 'rake off' from subsidiary companies, representing 4½ per cent of the gross receipts of the latter; all interest, expenses, depreciation and taxes to be paid by the government."

TEXAS CORPORATION FOR COTTON EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

DALLAS, Texas.—Organization of a cotton export corporation in line with the plan of financial cooperation between banks and farmers as outlined by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, will be one of the principal matters to be considered at the first annual meeting of the Texas Chamber of Commerce to be held at Waco on April 11 and 12. Cooperation and support of the plan has been promised by Texas bankers and business men.

It is proposed to organize a corporation with a capital of at least \$50,000,000, which it is believed will be ample to facilitate the movement of the Texas crop. Subscriptions to this amount of stock are assured.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE WORKERS PROTEST

PANAMA, Panama.—The Canal Zone Federation of Labor and the Metal Trades Council, both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have protested to national headquarters against the activities of two agents from the Maintenance of Way Employees Union of the United States who are trying to organize the West Indian laborers here, promising them that they will get 40 cents an hour for track work. The West Indians now receive from 17 cents an hour for common labor to 29 cents for mechanical helpers.

FLEET TO BE WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Atlantic fleet, which now includes 14 dreadnaughts, 60 destroyers, 10 submarines

and 10 supply ships, will return to this port from southern waters about April 15, and a great welcome is being planned for this, the greatest gathering of American fighting ships ever seen in New York harbor. Only a part of the fleet put in at this port on their return from Europe, for the review and reception in December. Since then the fleet has been reorganized under Vice-Admiral H. T. Mayo.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST DRIVE IS PLANNED

Massachusetts Branch of the National Security League Is to Undertake State-Wide Campaign Against the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans for a state-wide campaign against bolshevism in Massachusetts are being arranged by the executive committee of the Massachusetts branch of the National Security League. Following a meeting with Maj. William B. Dwight, at the head of the speakers' bureau of the national organization.

Dr. William T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is chairman of the committee, and it is intended to make an effort to reach every person in the State, not only to point out the menace of bolshevism, but also the necessity of developing and encouraging true Americanism. Major Sedgwick told the committee that the centers of Bolshevik activity in New York are well supplied with funds, notwithstanding that at least \$500,000 sent into this country for use in disseminating Bolshevik propaganda had been seized by United States Government agents.

It is pointed out that a general reduction in grade of temporary officers upon entering the permanent establishment appears probable, and that regulations governing the grade to which officers are to be appointed and their relative ranks cannot be formulated until legislation authorizing appointments is enacted.

"While due credit will be given for service rendered during the war," says the circular, "officers cannot expect to retain the grades attained by them under war conditions."

The instructions provide that where officers have already filed application for commissions in the regular establishment but now find it necessary to ask for discharge, owing to the delay in action upon their applications, such applications will be retained and considered when the time comes. The statement also gives notice that should legislative authority be unduly delayed for the increase of the regular army to the 500,000 enlisted strength basis sought by the department, "the discharge of all officers holding emergency commissions may become necessary."

SPECIAL CONTRACT WITH BELL COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Postal Telegraph Commercial Cable Company's official organ charges that A. S. Burleson, the Postmaster-General of the United States, is committed to an increase in the telephone rates in 1919 which will increase the telephone revenues \$30,000,000 and that there will be further increases. It is also charged that "the following is what the Bell Company has gotten out of the people through its contract with Mr. Burleson: An annual compensation of \$65,148,641, which is more than the company could have earned had it kept its lines, \$16,000,000 'rake off' from subsidiary companies, representing 4½ per cent of the gross receipts of the latter; all interest, expenses, depreciation and taxes to be paid by the government."

NO REHEARING FOR EUGENE V. DEBS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Eugene V. Debs' application for a rehearing of his appeal from conviction and sentence to 10 years' imprisonment for violating the Espionage Act has been denied by the Supreme Court.

In filing his motion for rehearing, Debs claimed the court's opinion amounted to the trial of a person for an undisclosed "state of mind," that he had been denied the privilege of showing his motive in making the speech for which he was convicted, and that the court had failed to decide all of the questions presented to it for review.

The prosecution resulted from statements made by Debs in a speech in Canton, Ohio, last June. The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction on March 19.

Unless executive clemency is obtained, Debs now must serve his sentence. He is at liberty on bail.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS AT TECH INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from other countries number more than ever before this year, there being about 150 in this group. There are notable increases in students from Russia, Norway and

Sweden.

THE CUIRASS MODEL

is introduced in the Spring Collection of

The Town Blouse

a charming collarless, beltless style; gracefully draped about the waist line, to be worn in basque effect over the skirt.

This blouse, as illustrated, designed of rich and colorful silks or sheer fabrics, holds the strong appeal of style influence and interprets that exquisitely dainty charm which is at all times characteristic of The Town Blouse.

It is well tailored, and particularly adaptable for complementing the smart spring suit.

The Town Blouse is found on sale in the leading stores of every city. Write us if you have any difficulty.

FROLASET CORSET CO.

Makers of Front Lacing Corsets Exclusively

New York, 5th Ave. Bldg.

BEAUTY of line and material are combined in

Frolaset Corsets

There is a correct model for every type of figure and perfect fitting qualities insure real comfort.

FROLASET. CORSET CO.

Makers of Front Lacing Corsets Exclusively

Detroit, Mich.

New York, 5th Ave. Bldg.

Spain, the numbers being 10, 11 and 5 respectively. England, Denmark, Greece and Turkey are the other countries of Europe represented at the institute.

In South America, Chile has been a country sending very few students here. A prime reason for this has been the existence of the government universities with free tuition. The advantages of education in the United States have been discovered through the investigations of a number of representatives, and there are now at the institute seven men from this southern republic.

Columbia equals its best previous record with four, while five other countries maintain their number of last year. Mexico has five men, and three Central-American countries have smaller numbers. Canada has not diminished the number of students notwithstanding the war. The Orient, represented by China and Japan, has some 50 men in the school, a number sufficiently large so that there is a Chinese Club in addition to one of Latin-American students and the larger, all-embracing Cosmopolitan Club, with its 25 nationalities.

Major Dwight said that the speakers' bureau had been almost overwhelmed by the demands for speakers against bolshevism, the advocates of which, he said, had taken advantage of every opportunity to talk to the people. It is expected that organization of the campaign will be perfected soon, and that the attack against bolshevism will be opened almost simultaneously in many places.

That thousands of dollars are being spent in Boston for the spread of bolshevism was asserted recently by Peter W. Collins, former international secretary of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Collins said that bolshevism is misleading thousands of well-intentioned men and women through this heresy that would destroy the institutions of society." He asserted that while Labor wants justice, it is not seeking it by tearing down. He said Labor knows that Labor and Capital can sit down at a table and work out just trade agreements, and that bolshevism knows that when Capital and Labor do so, these agreements make contented men and women. But bolshevism, he continues, does not make its followers out of contented men and women, but out of manufactured discontent.

The restoration of Belgium, the independence of Poland, the freedom of Armenia, the setting up the Czechoslovak nation, of the Jugo-Slav nations, and of a half dozen other new nations liberated in the war, all these difficult tasks will require a League of Nations to deal with the multitude of complicated problems which they will present," continued Dr. Nasmith.

"The second reason for including the League of Nations as a part of the peace treaty is that many of the problems before the Peace Conference are impossible of solution unless they are approached in the new spirit and atmosphere of assured cooperation which the establishment of the league alone can create.

"Take for example the conflict between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, which threatens to involve our allies in a new war over Dalmatia and Fiume. Italy claims not only the Italia irredenta of the Trentino, Trieste and Istria, but she claims also Dalmatia on strategic and military grounds. This problem would be insoluble along the lines of the old secret diplomacy and the balance of power.

"A tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The prosecution resulted from statements made by Debs in a speech in Canton, Ohio, last June. The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction on March 19.

Unless executive clemency is obtained, Debs now must serve his sentence. He is at liberty on bail.

The prosecution resulted from statements made by Debs in a speech in Canton, Ohio, last June. The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction on March 19.

Unless executive clemency is obtained, Debs now must serve his sentence. He is at liberty on bail.

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the bankruptcy of statesmanship that would be involved in the failure of the Peace Conference to provide international safeguards against war in the future. Such a failure would give an immense stimulus to the forces of bolshevism, and the resulting anarchy in Europe might delay the coming of peace for a generation. The establishment of the League of Nations will hasten, not delay, the Treaty of Peace."

The tidal wave of despair would sweep over the peoples of Europe as the result of the revelation of the

NEED OF WORKING TOGETHER SHOWN

International President of United Brick and Clay Workers of America Says Also Attitude of Fairness Is Necessary Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—An attitude of fairness and a willingness to cooperate on the part of both the employer and the employee is especially necessary at this time, said Frank M. Kasten, international president of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America, in discussing the labor situation here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Labor leaders need to be level-headed," said Mr. Kasten. "There is an element, ever in our organization, that is inclined to go in stampede strikes. A feeling exists among certain workmen that they can take advantage of conditions and force the employers to respond to them. My advice in such a situation is that this should not be done. I feel that we must work together. It is necessary to bring about cooperation."

"The ultra-radical element represents a very small per cent of organized Labor, in my opinion. The representative men in the Labor movement are not inclined to radicalism. I have found practically no sympathy at all among organized Labor with the I. W. W. movement. Some employers, however, take an attitude toward labor that produces membership in the I. W. W., and that is the influence sometimes exerted to break up meetings or arrest leaders of organized Labor."

The workingmen connected with the organized Labor movement are reading and thinking as never before. The average workingman a few years ago did not even subscribe to a daily paper. It is not so now. He is reading the papers and discusses such subjects as the League of Nations. He is more interested in world affairs and his own relation to these things.

"Opposition to the form of government of the United States does not represent the attitude of the man connected with organized Labor. He is not opposed to the government. The average man believes that it is the best form of government in the world. What he wants is an impartial enforcement of law. The laboring man has all the power in the world if he would exercise it under the existing form of government. What he objects to is the lax enforcement of law when it applies to Labor and the strict enforcement of law when it benefits the employer."

The brick and clay workers now are facing a serious situation," said Mr. Kasten. "The brick and terra cotta plants are not running to any large extent on account of conditions which exist in the building trades. There is practically no demand for the material for building. The manufacturers and employees have agreed to wait until the outlook is more favorable before making their contracts. The brick workers are asking a 20 per cent increase and it looks favorable for them to get it."

Two-thirds of the men in the industry are semi-skilled workmen, Mr. Kasten continued. The minimum wage now is 45 cents an hour. The brick workers received an increase in 1917. Prior to that time the minimum was 33 cents an hour.

ARBITRATION ACT OPPOSED BY LABOR

Employers Against Any Departure From Conciliation System Until Substitute Is Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—That New Zealand's system of conciliation and arbitration is in some danger from militant Labor is the opinion of the New Zealand Employers Federation as presented to the annual conference in Wellington.

The advocates of direct action have gained much headway among the Labor Party in Australia, and the Employers Federation finds evidence of a movement in New Zealand to break down the system of conciliation and arbitration on the part of the more militant section of organized labor supported latterly by a number of what are termed "arbitration unions."

The Arbitration Court was established contrary to the wish of employers," comments the federation report, "and in their opinion has consistently strained its powers to enable it to grant every concession it legitimately could grant to the workers. It is necessary, however, for both employers and workers to give some consideration to what it is proposed should take its place before deciding to abandon it altogether. The position employers at present find themselves in is that they are bound by the provisions of industrial agreements and awards, while the workers—or their representatives—only observe them and are only bound by them so long as it suits their purpose. This was aptly shown in the case of the seamen, coal miners, and the Wellington tramway men, all of whom were parties to recently made agreements or awards which they repudiated as soon as they found it convenient to do so. The authorities took action against the officials of the Seamen's Union, but did not do so in the case of the miners, nor is there any indication of proceedings being taken against the Wellington tramwaymen. Employers are of opinion that, in such cases, prompt action should be taken to insure a due observance of the industrial laws of the Dominion, and

that agreements or awards should be equally binding on both sides."

It is pointed out by the report that the only definite reconstructive proposals put forward in place of the Arbitration Act have been of such a nature that they cannot for a moment be considered. In this connection the Federation comments:

"At the labor conference in July last, proposals were adopted having for their main object the formation of One Big Union and the right, not only to strike, but to call all workers out on strike for even the most trivial reasons. The resolutions of that conference were mostly of the advanced I. W. W. type, which, if adopted, would replace a certain measure of law and order by industrial disruption and anarchy. That being the case, it is essential that employers, and the more reasonable section of Labor at any rate, should carefully consider what is likely to take the place of our present industrial laws on the statute books before definitely deciding that a change is advisable."

SHORTER NATIONAL WORKING WEEK URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Ernest Bevin, who is connected with 36 industrial organizations now negotiating for a shorter national working week, stated in the course of an interview that he firmly believed, after the experience he had gained in the matter of adjusting hours and conditions of service, that at least 90 per cent of the difficulties concerning working hours could be reasonably adjusted. "Many of the biggest adjustments we have negotiated with the employers," he said, "we have discussed each trade or industry on its merits and have in no way sought or desired to take advantage where there were difficulties obvious to any of us. For instance, we recently negotiated a 48-hour week for carmen and motormen in the transport industries throughout the country. We realized that it was necessary time should be spent in looking after motors while they were in the garage, and horses while they were in the stable. But for the hours so spent, our members for the first time in their working lives are to be paid. The actual work, or 'when the wheels go round,' however, will only be for 48 hours per week, which will meet the policy we are driving at for all the industries represented by the members of the General Workers and Transport Workers Federation."

"It is a pity to have to declare," added Mr. Bevin, "that whenever we are prepared to find agreement with employers of large industries, something of the official shadow is permitted to intervene, and the merits of one industry are frequently discussed against those of another with the result that further misunderstandings arise. So much do we feel the influence of this official 'hidden hand' that in the course of recent negotiations with the Ministry of Labor, it became necessary for me to inform Sir David Shackleton that unless the workers and industries were free to adjust wages and working conditions amongst themselves, the sinister influence of officialism which kept on butting in would assuredly precipitate trade unionism, at any rate, into the rebellious ranks of the Clyde and Belfast movements."

CHICAGO RESULT TESTS LABOR VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The response the Chicago Labor Party receives at the polls today, when it runs the first organized Labor candidates on a Labor ticket in a major election in this period, constitutes, perhaps, the most interesting feature of Chicago's hard-fought mayoralty election. The Labor Party has leaned toward the Socialist point of view, and what its effect on the Socialist Party, which also has its list of candidates, will be, is regarded as one of the significant phases of the balloting. An indication of this step from conservative Labor lines was the "one-day strike" called for by party executives in order to man the polls in behalf of the Labor ticket. It was simply a call for union men who could quit work for the day.

As campaigning closed here Monday night between the major candidates, it looked like a close race between Mayor William Hale Thompson, running on the Republican ticket, and Robert M. Sweitzer, the Democratic nominee. Maclay Hoyne, state's attorney, an independent non-partisan candidate, did not appear sufficiently strong to win. The last days of the campaign were unusually lively.

The wet and dry issue is also to be voted on.

REPORT REGARDING ITALIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That people in general in Italy and the working class in particular, are satisfied, and not restless and uneasy, is asserted by the Italian Bureau of Information, which announces receipt of a cable to that effect. The bureau reports that according to an agreement between representatives of metal workers and the Federation of Labor, weekly working hours have been reduced from 72 to 48.

RATES FOR DISCHARGED MEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The government is not entitled to reduced transportation rates from "land-grant" railroads for discharged, retired or furloughed soldiers, military prisoners or applicants for army enlistment. The Supreme Court has decided in sustaining claims of the Union Pacific Railroad for payments at rates charged the general public. A decision of the Court of Claims that such men are not "troops" entitled to the reduced fare was affirmed.

LABOR MEETING IN BUENOS AIRES

Pan-American Socialist Conference Planned for April 26, to Promote Amalgamation of Socialist and Labor Organizations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL Canal Zone—The Pan-American Socialist Conference, to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on April 26, is intended to promote the amalgamation of all the Socialist and Labor organizations into one body. The participation of all the American countries, North and South, is being urged by the organizers. In South America the relations between the Socialist and Labor organizations is much closer than in the United States—in fact, they are almost the same thing south of the Rio Grande.

This conference was to have been held in January, but it was postponed because of conditions brought about as a consequence of the general strike in Buenos Aires. The promoters say that this postponement was fortunate, as it will enable them to get together a much larger representation of the Socialist and Labor elements.

A strong effort is being made from Buenos Aires to invigorate the Socialist movement in some South and Central American countries where the party is not strong at present, notably in Colombia. Wherever the agricultural industries strongly predominate, socialism is relatively weak. But there has been a strong effort of late years to include farm laborers and small farmers in the ranks of the Socialist organizations. As it is from these that most of the revolutionary movements spring, they are much more susceptible to influence than the same classes in Europe and the United States.

The Buenos Aires conference is openly planned to be for direct political purposes. It is intended to strengthen the purpose of the Socialists in South and Central America to overthrow existing governments, and to set up new régimes, modeled to a large extent upon the Russian plan. There is hardly any doubt that Lenin furnished money to help in the recent outbreaks in Buenos Aires, and Russians are now traveling freely throughout South America. The movement is strongest in Argentina, Chile and Peru, and weakest in Brazil and Colombia. It has an organ, "La Vanguardia," published in Buenos Aires, and circulating widely over the continent. There is also a steady stream of Socialist literature pouring into South America, originating at Barcelona, Spain. It is unfortunate that the cheap literature for the common people in South and Central America should so often be vicious in morals or red radical in politics. Good, cheap literature ought to be put on the markets there.

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Lieut-Col Theodore Roosevelt and Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, have appealed to employers and civic organizations throughout the country

to cooperate with the government in providing employment for returned soldiers. "They don't want to be patronized," said Mr. Woods, "they don't want charity. They want a chance to fit themselves into the scheme of life so that they can count on doing something worth while."

LABOR UNREST IN SPAIN DEVELOPS

General Strike at Barcelona and Valencia Threatens to Spread to Seville and Elsewhere

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Although there is comparative tranquillity at Barcelona and Madrid, the situation is most serious and highly charged with possibility. At Barcelona the strike is general, and there are extraordinary scenes. In Madrid the danger of a general strike seems less. The Duke de Tovar, the Premier's brother, and well known for his interest in, and influence with, the working classes, has been to Casa del Pueblo to offer his services as an intermediary.

The Count de Romanones says the situation is certainly serious, since there is a general strike at Barcelona and Valencia, and the same thing is threatened in several quarters, particularly Seville. But at the same time the danger should not be exaggerated, and the government is prepared to face the events and act with vigor. There is a general opinion that the government will modify the policy it previously adopted to terminate the strike at Barcelona, and will no longer treat with syndicalists on the same lines as before.

PLACES FOUND FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Girls and women who are being discharged as industries and government departments which were engaged in war operations close are especially interested in the continued existence of the women's division of the United States Government employment service in this city. Although the women's division has been curtailed by the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for the employment service, it is hoped to do much effective work in finding work for the applicants until the new Congress can act. Nearly 200 applied to the office at 128 Federal Street on Monday for positions and a large percentage was placed, but at lower compensation than was paid during the war. Employers are cooperating with the office as during the war, and shortly the demand for workers at summer resorts will be felt.

TRADE UNIONS TO OPEN A COLLEGE

New Educational Institution in Boston, Massachusetts, to Have Many University Leaders on Staff of Instructors

General Strike at Barcelona and Valencia Threatens to Spread to Seville and Elsewhere

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"In order to make directly accessible to working men and working women the study of subjects which will further the progress of organized labor," the Trade Union College organized by the Boston Central Labor Union will open its career on Monday evening, April 7, at the High School of Practical Arts.

Although the new educational institution is properly designated as a college, it has few if any of the traditional features which the public is accustomed to associate with colleges. There are no examinations for entrance nor apparently are there any preliminary requirements such as a diploma from a public high school. The college starts upon its work without special funds and with no building of its own. There are no ceremonies in connection with any of its functions. There is no "social atmosphere."

The Count de Romanones says the situation is certainly serious, since there is a general strike at Barcelona and Valencia, and the same thing is threatened in several quarters, particularly Seville. But at the same time the danger should not be exaggerated, and the government is prepared to face the events and act with vigor. There is a general opinion that the government will modify the policy it previously adopted to terminate the strike at Barcelona, and will no longer treat with syndicalists on the same lines as before.

Among the subjects to be taken up in the spring term are English, labor organization, law, government, economics, and physics. The list of instructors contains names well known in educational circles everywhere. It includes: Roscoe Pound, Ph.D., LL.D., dean of the Harvard Law School; Irving Fisher, Ph.D., professor of political economy, Yale University; William Z. Ripley, Ph.D., professor of economics, Harvard University; Alfred Dwight Shefford, A.M., assistant professor of rhetoric and composition, Wellesley College; James MacKay, S.B., lecturer on political engineering; Sara Stites, Ph.D., head of department of economics, Simmons College; Felix Frankfurter, A.B., LL.B., formerly chairman of War Labor Policies Board; R. F. Alfred Hoernle, M.A., B.Sc., assistant professor of philosophy, Harvard University; Horace M. Kallen, Ph.D., professor of philosophy, New School of Social Research, New York City; Henry W. L. Dana, Ph.D., formerly assistant professor of comparative literature, Columbia University; George Nasmyth, Ph.D., formerly lecturer on political economy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—An announcement is made in the current issue of the United Mine Workers Journal that the United Mine Workers of America, with a membership of approximately 500,000, will not participate in any general strike on July 4 in behalf of Thomas Mooney, as planned by the recent so-called Labor conference at Chicago. A committee on the part of Capital and Labor to get in closer contact and discuss things," said Mr. Block to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in commenting on the new relations established between employer and employee in the company's plant. "Closer cooperation means that the men will get relatively more in the future than they have in the past. A plan which brings better fellowship between the management and the employees will react favorably on production."

The employees accepted the plan enthusiastically and have elected their committees, Mr. Block stated, and a different feeling prevails. The company makes no attempt to prevent the affiliation of its men with labor unions.

WORKMEN HAVE REPRESENTATION

New System of Cooperation Adopted by Inland Steel Company Proves Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Closer cooperation between Labor and Capital will be a benefit to both and to the public, in the opinion of P. D. Block, vice-president of the Inland Steel Company of Indiana Harbor, Indiana. This company, which employs 6500 men in its two plants, has for the last five years paid bonuses to its workers and last January put into operation in its shops a system of cooperation between the management and the employees which gives the men in the service of the company representation in matters affecting their relations with the company.

The foreword in a pamphlet which sets forth the plan of representation of employees states its purpose to be, "to provide effective communication and means of contact between the management and the men on matters pertaining to industrial relations, and to insure justice, maintain tranquillity and promote the general welfare." There has been a desire on both the part of Capital and Labor to get in closer contact and discuss things," said Mr. Block to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in commenting on the new relations established between employer and employee in the company's plant. "Closer cooperation means that the men will get relatively more in the future than they have in the past. A plan which brings better fellowship between the management and the employees will react favorably on production."

The fact that the United Mine Workers of America, the largest Labor organization in America, has refused to participate in the proposed strike, is taken here as an indication that the plan for tying up the industries of the country will fail.

BOATMEN TO RETURN TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Due to settlement with private boat owners, from 2600 to 3000 tidewater boatmen are expected to return to work immediately, many to be employed upon privately-owned barges which are to be towed by tugs of the Railroad Administration or by those of independent owners who have settled with the marine workers' affiliation under the Railroad Administration terms. This means that enough privately-owned barges have been released to keep the public service corporations supplied with coal.

GREAT LAKES MEN TO STRIKE

BUFFALO, New York—Unions claiming a membership on the Great Lakes of 5000 and having to do with drilling and dredging operations have decided to strike today for an eight-hour day and a 15 per cent increase in wages. The organizations affected are all affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Union.

JAMAICA TO ISSUE PAPER MONEY

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The Jamaican Government has decided to issue its own paper money to the amount of \$75,000. The Governor will leave soon for London, where he will confer with the British Government authorities relative to a loan of £1,000,000 to defray the expense of carrying out projected enterprises on the island.



Women's new Georgette and taffeta dresses

\$14

Where else would you expect to find them but in the women's lower price shop—no dresses in this particular shop except for women, and none over \$14?

Colors are taupe, blue and black. Blouse and top of tunic are embroidered Georgette; underskirt is taffeta—especially becoming to smaller women. Sketched.

(Filene's mail orders filled—sixth floor)

Washington St. at Summer, Boston, Mass.

RELIABILITY

You can place complete confidence in So-CO-ny Motor Gasoline. Its quality never varies. Every drop gives the same forceful "kick."

You get quick starts, instant pick-ups, most mileage—winter and summer. You are freed from carburetor adjustments and clogging—you are freed from carbonized cylinders.

Don't risk the uncertainty of unknown, inferior mixtures. Buy So-CO-ny for reliability.

Wherever you see the Red, White and Blue So-CO-ny Sign—there's the safe place to get your gasoline.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

We sell SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE
Standard Oil Co. of N.Y.

The sign of a reliable dealer and a superior grade gasoline

ELIHU ROOT APPROVES LEAGUE CONSTITUTION IF AMENDED

NATIONS' LEAGUE PLAN ANALYZED

Former United States Secretary of State in Letter to Will H. Hays Recommends Making Six Alterations in Covenant

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Responding to a request by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, for statement of his views on the League of Nations, Elihu Root, former United States Senator and Secretary of State, has addressed a letter to Mr. Hays in which he approved the project for a League of Nations and in the main the league covenant prepared at the Peace Conference in Paris, and in addition suggested certain amendments for the perfection of the plan. His letter reads as follows:

New York, March 29, 1919.
Honorable Will H. Hays,
Chairman Republican National Committee.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of March 24, and I give you herewith at perhaps inordinate length my views regarding the proposed convention for a League of Nations.

I am sure that all of us earnestly desire that there shall be an effective international organization to preserve the peace of the world, and that our country shall do its full share toward the establishment and maintenance of such an organization. I do not see much real controversy about that among the American people, either between parties or within parties, or otherwise.

There is, however, a serious question whether the particular proposed agreement which is now under discussion by the Peace Conference in Paris under the title a "Constitution of a League of Nations" will accomplish that end in its present form, and whether it cannot be made more effective and free from objection. A careful study of the paper under the urging of intense interest in the subject has led me to the conclusion that a large part of its provisions will be of great value; but that it has very serious faults, which may lead to the ultimate failure of the whole scheme unless they are remedied, and some faults which unnecessarily and without any benefit whatever to the project tend to embarrass and hinder the United States in giving its full support to the scheme.

Amendment Needed

I think there should be several very important amendments to the agreement.

This seems to be the general view. Mr. Taft, who joined the President in advocating the agreement, says it ought to be amended almost as strongly as his former Secretary of State, Senator Knox, says the same thing. When Mr. Lodge and Mr. Lowell had their great debate in Boston, both said the agreement ought to be amended.

A discussion of the merits and faults of the scheme with a view to amendment is now the regular order of business. It was to give an opportunity for such a discussion that the paper was reported to the Paris conference and made public by the committee that prepared it.

At the time of the report, Lord Robert Cecil, who represented Great Britain in the committee, said: "I rejoice very much that the course which has been taken this afternoon has been pursued. It seems to be a good omen for the great project in which we are engaged that before its final completion it should have been published to the world and laid before all its people for their service and for their criticism."

Benefits Illustrated

We have illustrated the benefits of this method of settling disputes by the Alabama Arbitration in 1872, the Bering Sea Arbitration in 1893, the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in 1903; and the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration in 1910.

The two great international conferences at The Hague in 1899 and in 1907 established a permanent Court of Arbitration and rules of procedure. They also made great progress in agreeing upon and codifying the rules of international law which this court was to administer.

There was a weakness in the system devised by The Hague Conference. It was that arbitration of these justiciable questions was not made obligatory, so that no nation could bring another before the court unless the defendant was willing to come, and there was no way to enforce a judgment.

But the public opinion of the world grew. Nations began to make obligatory treaties of arbitration with one another. Hundreds of such treaties were made. The United States made some 30 such treaties with most of the principal countries of the world, agreeing absolutely to arbitrate questions arising under international law and upon the interpretation of treaties. A strong opinion arose in favor of establishing an international court composed of judges who would devote their entire time to the business of the court. The second Hague conference adopted a plan for such a court, and while Mr. Knox was Secretary of State he negotiated a treaty with the other great powers for its effective establishment. It became evident that the world was ready for obligatory arbitration of justiciable questions.

After the great war began, the American League to Enforce Peace, at the head of which are Mr. Taft and Mr. Lowell, made the first plank in its platform that "all justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers not settled by negotiation shall—subject to the limitation of treaties—be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment," etc.

A similar group in Great Britain, of which Lord Bryce was a leading spirit, made the first plank in its platform the following:

Powers to Agree

"The signatory powers to agree to refer to the existing Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, or to the Court of Arbitral Justice proposed at the Second Hague Conference, if and when such court shall be established, or to some other arbitral tribunal, all disputes between them (including those affecting honor and vital interests) which are of a justiciable char-

acter and which the powers concerned have failed to settle by diplomatic methods."

And both of these groups proposed to provide for enforcing the judgments of the court by economic pressure or by force.

The other class of disputes which give rise to war consists of clashes between conflicting national policies, as distinguished from claims of legal right. They do not depend upon questions of law or treaty, but upon one nation or ruler undertaking to do something that another nation or ruler wishes to prevent. Such questions are a part of international politics. They are similar to the questions as to which our courts say, "This is a

recommendation of the Executive Council or an award of arbitrators." (If there shall have been an arbitration,) and Article XVI, which provides for enforcing the provisions of Article XII, by economic boycott, or, should the powers choose to do so, by military force. I think these provisions are well devised, and should be regarded as free from any just objection, so far as they relate to the settlement of the political questions at which they are really aimed. The provisions which taken together accomplish this result are of the highest value. They are developed naturally from the international practice of the past. They are a great step forward. They create an institution through

method is provided, and no purpose is expressed to insist upon obedience to law to develop the law, to press forward agreement upon its rules and recognition of its obligations. All questions of right are relegated to the investigation and recommendation of a political body to be determined as matters of expediency.

I confess I cannot see the judgment of three generations of the wisest and best of American statesmen concurred in by the wisest and best of all our allies thus held for naught. I believe with them that—necessary as may be the settlement of political questions upon grounds of expediency—it is also necessary to insist upon rules of international conduct founded upon principles, and that the true method by which public right shall be established to control the affairs of nations is by the development of law, and the enforcement of law, according to the judgments of impartial tribunals. I should have little confidence in the growth or permanence of an international organization which applied no test to the conduct of nations except the expediency of the moment.

The first change which I should make in this agreement accordingly would be to give effectiveness to the judicial settlement of international disputes upon questions of right—upon justiciable or judicial questions—by making the arbitration of such questions obligatory under the system established by The Hague Conference, or before the proposed Court of Arbitral Justice, or, if the parties prefer in any particular case, before some specially constituted tribunal; putting the whole world upon the same footing in that respect that has been created between the United States and practically every nation now represented in Paris, by means of the special treaties which we have made with them. The term "justiciable questions" should be carefully defined, so as to exclude all questions of policy, and to describe the same kind of questions the Supreme Court of the United States has been deciding for more than a century.

When that is done, the reference to arbitration in Article XII will have some force and effect instead of being as it is now a mere idle form.

Second Change Proposed

The second change which I think should be made is to provide for a general conference followed by regular conferences at stated intervals to discuss, agree upon, and state in authentic form the rules of international law, so that the development of law may go on, and arbitral tribunals may have continually a more perfect system of rules of right conduct to apply in their decisions.

I send you herewith drafts of two suggested amendments designed to accomplish these results.

The distinction between the treatment of questions of legal right and questions of policy which I have drawn above has an important bearing upon the attitude of the United States toward the settlement of disputes.

So far as the determination of justiciable questions arising under the law of nations or under treaties is concerned, we ought to be willing to stand on precisely the same footing with all other nations. We should be willing to submit our legal rights to judicial decision, and to abide by the decision. We have shown that we are willing to do that by the numerous treaties that we have made with the greater part of the world agreeing to do that, and we should be willing to have the same thing provided for in this general agreement.

With regard to questions of policy, however, some different considerations are apparent.

In determining the extent of our participation in the political affairs of the Old World, we ought to be satisfied that a sufficient affirmative reason exists for setting aside to that extent the long-established policy of the United States to keep the Old and the New World from becoming entangled in each other's affairs and embroiled in each other's quarrels. Just so far as such a reason exists, we ought to do that, but no further.

Washington's Address

We have to start in the consideration of such a subject with the words of Washington's farewell address: "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities." And Jefferson's advice to Monroe: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with our Atlantic affairs."

Unquestionably, the Old and the New World have come into much more intimate relations since the time of Washington and Jefferson, and they have many more interests in common. Nevertheless, the basis of the expressions I have quoted remains in substance. The people of the United States have no direct interest in the distribution of territory in the Balkans or the control of Morocco, and the peoples of Europe have no direct interest in the questions between Chile and Peru, or between the United States and Colombia. Based upon this fact, the Monroe Doctrine has hitherto kept the Old World and the New in two separate fireproof compartments, so that a conflagration in one did not extend to the other. There never was a time when the wisdom of the Monroe Doctrine for the preservation of peace and safety of the United States was more evident than it is now. Some facile writers of late have pronounced the doctrine obsolete and useless, but

I know of no experienced and responsible American statesman who has ever taken that view, and I cannot help feeling that such a view results from insufficient acquaintance with the subject.

There has, however, arisen in these days for the American people a powerful secondary interest in the affairs of Europe, coming from the fact that war in Europe and the Near East threatens to involve the entire world, and the peaceful nations of Europe need outside help to put out the fire, and keep it from starting again. That help to preserve peace we ought to give, and that help we wish to give. In agreeing to give it, the following considerations should be observed:

Important Considerations

We are not asking, and do not need, any help from the nations of the Old World for the preservation of peace in America, nor is any American nation asking for such help. The difficulties, the disturbing conditions, the dangers that threaten, are all in the affairs of Europe and the Near East.

The real reason for creating a League of Nations is to deal with those difficulties, and dangers—not with American affairs. It is, therefore, wholly necessary to include within the scope of the agreement to do that. I think, therefore, that Article X should be amended, so that it shall hold a limited time, and thereafter any member may withdraw from it. I annex an amendment to that effect.

Limitation of Armaments

The fifth amendment which I think is needed is one suggested by Mr. Bourgeois in his speech at the conference, which I have quoted above. It is to the provisions regarding the limitation of armaments. The success of those provisions is vital. If they are not effective the whole effort to secure future peace goes for nothing. The plan of this league is contained in Articles VIII and IX. They provide that there shall be a reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety, that the Executive Council shall formulate plans for a general agreement as to the amount of these reductions, and that when an agreement has been made by the powers the parties will not conceal from each other, but will give full and frank information regarding their industries capable of being adapted to warlike purposes, the scale of their armaments, and their military and naval programs. Article IX provides for a permanent commission to advise the league on the execution of these provisions.

I will add—without taking up space

to discuss it—that I cannot escape the conclusion that to ratify this agreement as it now stands would itself be a surrender of the Monroe Doctrine, and that the agreement as it now stands gives to the United States no effective substitute for the protection which the maintenance of that doctrine affords.

Immigration Issue

The same thing is true of immigration. The nations of Europe in general are nations from which emigrants go. The United States is a nation to which immigrants come. Apart from Great Britain, which would be bound to look after the similar interests of Canada and Australia, Europe and America are bound to look at questions of emigration and immigration from different points of view, and under the influence of different interests—friendly, indeed, but opposing.

It hardly seems reasonable that under these circumstances the United States should be penalized for complying with the request of its friends in Europe to join them in the preservation of peace primarily for their benefit, and not for ours, by giving up our right to self-protection, when that is wholly unnecessary to accomplish the object of the agreement. I think, therefore, that these purely American questions ought to be excepted from the jurisdiction of the Executive Council and body of delegates, and I have prepared and annexed hereto a third amendment in the form of a reservation, this being the method which was followed without any objection to accomplish the same purpose at the close of both The Hague conferences.

The fourth point upon which I think there should be an amendment is Article X, which contains the undertaking: "To respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league." The whole agreement is at present necessarily tentative. It cannot really be a league of peace in operation for a number of years to come. It is now and in the immediate future must be rather an alliance of approximately one-half of the active world against or for the control of the other half. Under these circumstances it would be most unwise to attempt to give to this agreement finality, and make the specific obligations of its members irrevocable. There should be provision for its revision in a calmer atmosphere, and when the world is less subject to exciting and disturbing causes. In the meantime, the agreement should not be deemed irrevocable. The last amendment which I annex is directed to that end.

If the amendments which I have suggested are made, I think it will be the clear duty of the United States to enter into the agreement.

In that case it would be the duty of Congress to establish by law the offices of representatives of the United States in the body of delegates and Executive Council, just as the offices of ambassadors and ministers are already provided for by law, and the new offices would be filled by appointment of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate under Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States.

I think, however, that this article must be considered not merely with reference to the future, but with reference to the present situation in Europe. Indeed, this whole agreement ought to be considered in that double aspect. The belligerent power of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and

Turkey has been destroyed; but that will not lead to future peace without a reconstruction of eastern Europe and western Asia. The vast territories of the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, and the Romanoffs have lost the rulers who formerly kept the population in order, and are filled with turbulent masses without stable government unaccustomed to self-control and fighting among themselves like children of the dragon's teeth. There can be no settled peace until these masses are reduced to order. Since the Bolsheviks have been allowed to consolidate the control which they established with German aid in Russia, the situation is that Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium with a population of less than 130,000,000 are confronted with the disorganized and vigorous and warlike population of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Russia, amounting approximately to 280,000,000, fast returning to barbarism and the lawless violence of barbarous races. Order must be restored. The allied nations in their council must determine the lines of reconstruction. Their determinations must be enforced. They may make mistakes. Doubtless they will; but there must be decision, and decision must be enforced. Under these conditions the United States cannot quit. It must go on to the performance of its duty, and the immediate aspect of Article X is an agreement to do that. I think, therefore, that Article X should be amended, so that it shall hold a limited time, and thereafter any member may withdraw from it. I annex an amendment to that effect.

Portrait of Elihu Root



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Elihu Root

which the public opinion of mankind condemns unjust aggression and unnecessary war, may receive, effect and exert its power for the preservation of peace, instead of being dissipated in fruitless protest or lamentation. The effect will be to make the sort of conference which Sir Edward Grey tried in vain to get for the purpose of averting this great war obligatory, inevitable, automatic. I think everybody ought to be in favor of that.

Of Great Practical Value

I repeat that this scheme for the settlement of political questions such as brought about the present war is of very great practical value, and it would be a sad thing if this opportunity for the establishment of such a safeguard against future wars should be lost.

This plan of automatic conference, however, is accompanied by serious defects.

The scheme practically abandons all effort to promote or maintain anything like a system of international law, or a system of arbitration, or of judicial settlement, through which a nation can assert its legal rights in lieu of war. It is true that Article XIII mentions arbitration, and makes the parties agree that whenever any dispute arises "which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration" they will submit it to a court "agreed upon by the parties." That, however, is merely an agreement to arbitrate when the parties choose to arbitrate, and it is therefore no agreement at all. It puts the whole subject of arbitration back where it was 25 years ago. Instead of perfecting and putting teeth into the system of arbitration provided for by the Hague conventions, it throws those conventions upon the scrap heap. By covering the ground of arbitration and prescribing a new test of obligation, it apparently by virtue of the provisions of Article XXV abrogates all the 200 treaties of arbitration by which the nations of the world have bound themselves with each other to submit to arbitration all questions arising under international law, or upon the interpretation of treaties.

It is to be observed that neither the Executive Council nor the body of delegates to whom disputes are to be submitted under Article XV of the agreement is in any sense whatever a judicial body or an arbitral body. Its function is not to decide upon anybody's right. It is to investigate, to consider, and to make recommendations. It is bound to recommend what it deems to be expedient at the time. It is the states which act, and not the individuals. The honorable obligation of each member is a political obligation as the representative of a state. This is a method very admirable for dealing with political questions; but it is wholly unsuited to the determination of questions of right under the terms of the agreement.

Article XIV, which relates to the submission of disputes to the Executive Council of the league or upon demand of either party to the body of delegates. Article XV is the central and controlling article of the agreement. Putting out of consideration for the moment Article X, which relates to a mutual guarantee of territory, Articles VIII and IX, which relate to the reduction of armaments, and Article XIX, which relates to arbitration, the other important articles in the agreement are designed to make effective the conference of the powers resulting from the submission of a dispute upon a question of policy under Article XV. Especially important among these ancillary articles is Article XI, which declares war or threat of war to be a matter of concern to the whole league; Article XII, which prohibits going to war without the submission of the dispute and without allowing time for its settlement, or contrary to a unanimous recom-

mendation of the Executive Council or an award of arbitrators. (If there shall have been an arbitration,) and Article XVI, which provides for enforcing the provisions of Article XII, by economic boycott, or, should the powers choose to do so, by military force. I think these provisions are well devised, and should be regarded as free from any just objection, so far as they relate to the settlement of the political questions at which they are really aimed. The provisions which taken together accomplish this result are of the highest value. They are developed naturally from the international practice of the past. They are a great step forward. They create an institution through

method is provided, and no purpose is expressed to insist upon obedience to law to develop the law, to press forward agreement upon its rules and recognition of its obligations. All questions of right are relegated to the investigation and recommendation of a political body to be determined as matters of expediency.

I confess I cannot see the judgment of three generations of the wisest and best of American statesmen concurred in by the wisest and best of all our allies thus held for naught. I believe with them that—necessary as may be the settlement of political questions upon grounds of expediency—it is also necessary to insist upon rules of international conduct founded upon principles, and that the true method by which public right shall be established to control the affairs of nations is by the development of law, and the enforcement of law, according to the judgments of impartial tribunals. I should have little confidence in the growth or permanence of an international organization which applied no test to the conduct of nations except the expediency of the moment.

There confess I cannot see the judgment of three generations of the wisest and best of American statesmen concurred in by the wisest and best of all our allies thus held for naught. I believe with them that—necessary as may be the settlement of political questions upon grounds of expediency—it is also necessary to insist upon rules of international conduct founded upon principles, and that the true method by which public right shall be established to control the affairs of nations is by the development of law, and the enforcement of law, according to the judgments of impartial tribunals. I should have little confidence in the growth or permanence of an international organization which applied no test to the conduct of nations except the expediency of the moment.

PRESBYTERIANS OPPOSE BREWERS

Campaign Begun Against Invasion of Foreign Fields by United States Liquor Interests —Plan to Make Europe Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. — To combat the invasion of foreign mission fields by the liquor interests, the Presbyterian Church in the United States is appropriating funds and sending special field workers into many lands.

The New Era movement of the church is aroused to what it considers a menace to the people of the Orient, and fears that the brewers and distillers have particular designs on China, India and other countries where missions have been making headway. The church's Board of Temperance will also continue its activities in the United States against nullification of the prohibition amendment, and will also resist invasion of the foreign field by the liquor traffic forces.

Temperance leaders of the church, according to an announcement, are already planning a campaign to make Europe dry. They will seek to awaken public sentiment against the shipping of grains from the United States to England for alcoholic purposes. The Rev. Charles Scanlon of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, general secretary of the Board of Temperance, is in Europe aiding in the perfection of plans for a world-wide prohibition campaign. He represents both the Presbyterian church and the International Prohibition Confederation, and is incidentally promoting European interest in the anti-alcohol congress to be held in Washington next September.

Daniel A. Poling, Dr. D. L. Colvin and Capt. Edward Page Gaston are also abroad for this movement, and Dr. W. J. Johnson is campaigning for prohibition in Cuba, Panama and South America. Dr. William B. Allison is conducting a special prohibition drive in Guatemala. A publicity campaign, using literature in the native language, is also being directed in Korea, Siam and Japan. In addition to its program at home, the board has appropriated \$50,000 for emergency needs in its temperance work abroad.

The church will also join in an intensive movement in the city of Mexico directed against the liquor traffic, gambling, cock fighting and bull fighting.

INDIAN UPRIISING IN ARGENTINA REPORTED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina. — A general American Indian uprising in Formosa Province is reported. One tribe has sacked the fort at Yunka, killing the garrison of two non-commissioned officers and 15 soldiers. The Indians escaped, taking horses, munitions, and supplies from the fort.

National troops are being hurried to the Province. Many settlements have been attacked by the outlaws.

The Province of Formosa is in the northeastern part of Argentina and is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Bermejo rivers. It is a great forest-covered plain, sparsely settled, having a population of 5589 in 1909.

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS HOLD A CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois. — James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, will speak before the Chicago Association of Commerce today on the announced subject, "Why I Oppose the League of Nations." G. M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, former chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, addressed the same body last week for the league.

TRANSFER OF RADIO SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The largest radio school in the world, now at Harvard University, will be transferred to the navy's Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago about April 15. The school now comprises nearly 4000 in its student rolls. It grew to this size from a beginning of 15 students at the outbreak of the war.

Milo H. Stuart, principal of the Arsenal Technical School of Indianapolis, described the plan under which the higher institutions of learning in 18 states of the Middle West cooperate for their instruction.

Illustrated above are two advertisements on the L. B. Card ledger—

one published in 1891—the other, August, 1918.

The form has changed but the general appeal is still the same. As the 1891 advertisement put it:

"Business profits come as much from business savings as from earnings. Double office expense is the price of clinging to the old method of bookkeeping."

The L. B. Card ledger, "THE PERFECTED CARD SYSTEM," is one of the quickest, most accurate AND THE MOST PRACTICAL method of keeping accounts—whether you have a few hundred or many thousand. Twenty-seven years have proved its practical value, over and over and over.

The L. B. Card ledger, machine posted, is used today in hundreds of banks and commercial houses throughout the country. It lifts ANY accounting department to new heights of efficiency.

Write for sample forms and booklets.—

Banks Commercial houses

No. 12667 No. 12687 and No. 7318

FOOD SUPPLIED TO PREVENT ANARCHY

HUMANITARIAN REASONS NOT ALONE THE GROUNDS OF RELIEF GIVEN TO ENEMY COUNTRIES — AID SENT ON COMMERCIAL BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. — All the food that has thus far been sent to the enemy countries has been furnished on a commercial basis, being paid for partly by shipping released for allied use and partly by money deposited for the purpose in advance, according to a statement issued by the American Relief Administration, of which Herbert Hoover is director-general. The statement was designed to make clear the fact that the decision to send food to Germany and Austria was made by the Allied Council of Supply and Relief, and was not a decision of Mr. Hoover or the American Relief Administration.

The Supreme Council of Supply and Relief is composed of representatives of the United States, England, France and Italy, and it is charged with the duty under direction of the Supreme War Council of determining the general policy of European relief work, first taking into account the needs of the Allies and neutral countries, and of deciding measures for its execution. Mr. Hoover, as director-general, is assisted by a permanent committee of the council, representing each of the four governments, and has charge of the distribution of the food, but all relief and supplies, as well as all decisions, are in the name and on the behalf of the four associated governments.

Referring to Article X, he declared it a most important element of the proposed constitution of a League of Nations, in that it provides for mutual undertaking against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest. It provides, he said, a guarantee against future warfare until such time as the league took the first steps for a peaceful adjudication of any disputes that might arise between the member nations. He continued:

"This article covers one of four important steps for lasting peace among the nations. The first is the limitation of armaments, the second a guarantee against the spirit of conquest

RESTORING ROADS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Grant of £10,000,000 to Be Made for Work on the Roads—Need of Ministry for Roads and Railways Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

LONDON, England—Opposition to the proposed Ministry of Ways and Communications as at present constituted is growing, both inside and outside the Houses of Parliament, and those who are concerned with the use of the roads, as apart from railways, are much disturbed at the prospect of both being managed by the same authority.

A Parliamentary Road Transport Committee with a membership of over 100 has been formed in the House of Commons to look after the interests of road users. Mr. Johnson-Hicks being elected chairman, assisted by an executive committee. He is also chairman of the Automobile Association and vice-president of the Roads Improvement Association, and in the former capacity has been drawing public attention to the necessity for putting into operation as soon as possible the restoration of public roads in Great Britain, toward which object a grant of £10,000,000 is to be made from central funds. But the urgent question in connection with public roads at the moment is the constitution of the body which will eventually control them.

It is proposed by the government to create a new ministry which will have charge of all systems of communication in the country-roads, railways, and canals. Sir Eric Geddes, a minister with a long and successful career on the railways behind him, and one, according to the opponents of the scheme, who will naturally favor the railways, by inclination and training, at the expense of the roads, being the Minister-elect. Opposition to the scheme is being crystallized amongst business men in an organization known as the standing joint committee of Mechanical Road Transport Associations, of which the honorary secretary, Capt. T. G. Bristow, recently discussed the whole subject of road transport with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The joint committee represents an extensive body of business opinion, as it links in one federation the Commercial Motor Users Association, the London and Provincial Omnibus Owners Association, the National Motor Cyclists' Fuel Union, the National Traction Engine Owners and Users Association, the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Showmen's Guild, the Steam Cultivation Development Association, and the Furniture Warehouses and Removers Association.

Opposing Interests

The body of which Captain Bristow is secretary is of opinion that users of roads for purposes of transport may not get full consideration under a minister with what might be termed railway antecedents, whoever he might be, and they have no reason for believing that Sir Eric Geddes' experience of organizing the railways behind the lines in France will lead him to forsake former leanings toward the system with which he has always been identified. They hope to be able to secure the retention of the Road Board, but if the government scheme has gone so far that it cannot be altered, they hope at least to insure that the Ministry of Ways and Communications is divided into three departments, dealing respectively with roads, railways, and canals. In that way, with a departmental head favorably inclined toward the upkeep of the roads, they hope to prevent their interests being neglected, as those of canals have been in the past.

Captain Bristow holds that the question at issue may be regarded as a contest between two systems with interests diametrically opposite and absolutely in competition with one another, that is to say, in regard to certain schemes which have been put forward to deal with the transport of agricultural produce to the markets. At the same time he makes it plain that the railways and commercial vehicles are quite capable of being used to the fullest advantage, each without detriment to the other, and all he desires is that fair play should be given to road users. He feels that the new scheme for laying down about 2000 miles of light railways, called agrails, is not only disadvantageous from the point of view of commercial motor transport, but is in general a waste of time and money compared with that method of transport. He is quite willing to see the 800 miles of light railways built for military purposes in France transferred to a suitable part of Great Britain as an experiment in the possibility of economically linking up agricultural areas in fairly flat country with the

main or branch lines which will carry the produce swiftly to a good market. Such a district as Lincolnshire Captain Bristow considers suitable for the experiment. He cannot see the wisdom, however, of putting down hundreds of miles of light railways at an estimated cost of £2500 per mile, when there will shortly be thousands of motor lorries available from the army.

Motor Traction Superior

The superiority of motor traction over railways, he says, is at least threefold. In the first place the gradient up which goods can be hauled by rail is very small compared with the hill-climbing capacity of the lorry. When hills are encountered in building the light railway, either cutting must be done, and the initial expense thereby increased, or else the line must go round the obstacle, thereby also increasing the cost of the undertaking and involving loss of time whenever a journey is made. Within limits the motor lorry suffers from none of these disadvantages. Roads are generally already available, and in any case are not so expensive to build as railways, and the gradient can be made steeper before cutting becomes necessary. In the second place agricultural work is mainly seasonal, and the building of light railways would involve a capital which would be less productive or even unproductive at one period of the year. If mechanical transport were used, the vehicles could easily be moved from one part of the country where they were not required to some other part where they were urgently needed. But the greatest argument in favor of a widespread system of petrol-driven vehicles in agricultural work is the saving of time and labor effected by cutting out one operation of filling and emptying between the farm and the main line.

In the use of the agrail or the light railway, some form of road transport is essential to bring the produce from the farm to the rail-head, which may be any distance up to three miles. The produce is loaded once at the farm, transshipped to the agrail at rail-head, and has again to be transshipped from the agrail to the main line. An examination of a map of the railway system of England and Wales shows that there is hardly any place above 20 miles from the nearest branch line, or even 15 miles. For the lorry, when once loaded up at the farm, to run the produce straight through to the branch line without the intermediary of the agrail would save a considerable amount of time which would otherwise be consumed in loading at the rail-head. The extension of distance for the lorry would be no more than an hour's run. All these advantages combined convince Captain Bristow of the superiority of this method of transport, and this is only one case where he considers national interests would be neglected if the control of roads were put into the hands of railwaymen.

TORONTO STREET-CAR TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Privy Council having granted the Toronto Railway Company leave to appeal against the judgment of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board imposing a fine of \$24,000 upon the company for not obeying the order to provide 200 additional cars to relieve overcrowding and give a proper transportation service as called for under its agreement with the city, there is little probability that the congestion in street-car traffic here will be relieved before the expiration of the franchise in 1921. Lord Haldane, in announcing the decision, said that the case aroused very large questions of the very highest importance, and that the Attorney-General of the Dominion and the Province should be notified of the finding. The fine of \$24,000 was imposed on the application of the city for an order for more cars, which order was ignored by the company on the grounds that war conditions made it impossible to comply. The company appealed against the action of the Railway Board, but the Appellate Court refused to allow the appeal and sustained the order of the Railway Board.

Leave for further appeal was disallowed and application was made to the Privy Council for leave for appeal, and now that this has been granted the courts will have to decide on the validity of the act of the Legislature in conferring wider powers on the Railway and Municipal Board. The railways and commercial vehicles are quite capable of being used to the fullest advantage, each without detriment to the other, and all he desires is that fair play should be given to road users. He feels that the new scheme for laying down about 2000 miles of light railways, called agrails, is not only disadvantageous from the point of view of commercial motor transport, but is in general a waste of time and money compared with that method of transport. He is quite willing to see the 800 miles of light railways built for military purposes in France transferred to a suitable part of Great Britain as an experiment in the possibility of economically linking up agricultural areas in fairly flat country with the

ECONOMIC COURSE IN NEW ZEALAND

Extension Classes for Employers and Employees Are Found Valuable at Otago University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

DUNEDIN, New Zealand—On the advice of its chancellor, the Rev. Andrew Cameron, the Otago University Council has approved a scheme for the establishing of university extension classes for the study of economic problems arising out of the war. This work will be similar to that done in Australia and America by the Workers Educational Association.

Archdeacon Woodthorpe, the lecturer on economics at the university, said that Mr. Cameron's idea was that men attending the proposed extension classes would consider in their entirety such questions as industrial unrest and its causes and possible solution, and the problem of reconstruction.

"What I would like to see," continued the Archdeacon, "would be a careful series of studies of these problems by the best men we have. The difficulty today is that economic conclusions are simply taken as a watchword by political parties and are valued only for the purpose of political propaganda. I am certain that the two things must be kept apart."

"On the one hand there appears to be, on the part of the extreme Labor Party, a kind of suspicion that the teachers of economics are to some extent influenced by class feeling and sympathy with capital in all questions of industry. On the other hand, the government is inclined to be afraid of the workers' educational association movement, because of an impression that it has that the trend of the teaching is influenced by sympathy with the aspirations of Labor. That is the position now in New Zealand." In the North Island especially, the government is unduly timid with regard to the training of the worker in economic science, and the most extreme section of Labor is suspicious with respect to the enlightenment of the worker in all questions of industry. In both cases it is mistaken prejudice.

"I believe that the most hopeful feature for the future is the gradual training of our Labor leaders, and the most influential men in the unions, in the study of economic subjects. I have noticed in my own class that the presence of the employer in the class and the putting forward by him of some of his arguments has been of great service to the students. The mere fact that the employer has sat side by side with his men studying these problems and has taken his place with the men in the discussions that have followed, has been a valuable element in the gradual formation of broader public opinion with regard to these questions. I am certain it has brought about a better understanding and a deeper sympathy between the employee and the employer."

TRANSPORT BOARD ABOLISHED IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—The government of India, in the course of a resolution, announces the abolition of the central transport and foodstuffs board with effect from the New Year, in consequence of the heavy demands for food grains made upon India by the United Kingdom and the allied nations, combined with the difficulty of railway transport in India caused by the exigencies of the war. One of the main functions of the board since its inception has been to collect information regarding the stocks and requirements of food grains and fodder in the different provinces and states of India, and to advise as to the distribution of available supplies from exporting to importing provinces in the most efficient and economical manner. With these objects in view, a conference of directors of civil supplies, railway officers, and others was held at Nagpur in August, and a second conference at Delhi in October. Before the latter conference assembled, however, the continued and widespread failure of

the monsoon had given rise to so critical a situation over the greater part of India that the government found it necessary to restrict the export of wheat to all destinations except Mesopotamia; to control the export of rice; and to substitute for a purely advisory board an executive officer with extensive powers. The consequent appointment of a foodstuff commissioner relieved the board of its functions relating to the distribution of food grains.

The remaining functions of the board may be summarized as measures to stimulate the production of food grains, the distribution of fodder, the registration of animal and mechanical transport, and the supply of cattle and agricultural machinery to Mesopotamia and other theaters of war. The measures initiated under these heads have been to a great extent completed, and the time has now arrived when the remainder of the board's work can be resumed by the departments to which each function of the board is specially related. In dissolving the board, the government acknowledges the excellence of its work, and expresses its special indebtedness to the non-official members for their assistance rendered very often at great personal inconvenience.

HOLLAND AND ITS
OVERSEAS IMPORTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland—In view of the pressure exercised by the Dutch press for the release of overseas trade from all trammels, the Foreign Department states that, since the conclusion of the armistice, the blockade of the Central Powers has been unchanged. It is not applied to neutral countries, but practice has proved that, unless a neutral power had made special arrangements with the associated governments, it is cut off from all other imports combined it was only £585,000. These spirits were mostly produced in Germany. None, or very little, was produced in the British Empire or in the countries of her allies, although perhaps 50 per cent was handled by British merchants, and carried in British ships. So it will be seen that wherever she carried her kultur, Germany invariably enriched herself not only at the expense, in this case of the British Nation, but at the expense of the morality of the natives of the British colonies. That this is clearly seen is shown by the statement of the Governor-General (Sir F. Lugard) in his address to the Nigerian Council.

"I invite this council," he said, "to record its judgment that it would be to the great benefit of the industries of the Empire if these imports were replaced by others which emanate from our own country. I will go further and add (though I am no extremist in this matter) that it would also be to the benefit of Nigeria if these foreign imports of spirits were replaced by articles of more value to the people of this country, articles more calculated to raise the standard of life and comfort and to increase the output of the industries from

There is another impediment to trade. In order to prevent inflation of the prices of articles of which there is or presumably will be a world shortage, and to enable a fair world distribution, the associated powers have instituted various commissions. By the London agreement the Netherlands Government has consented to import only those goods which have been centralized under a commission by the intermediary or with the approval of those organizations.

Should the Netherlands or her colonies be themselves producers of such articles under control, Dutch representatives would sit on the respective commissions. At the present moment commissions are in existence for grain and grain products, Chile salt peter and oils, fats, and oleaginous seeds. As Holland produces many oleaginous products, she is represented on the last commission by Mr. F. B. S. Jacob, commercial attaché at the Netherlands Legation in London.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

New French Kid Gloves

Just arrived—representing the best, most exclusive of the spring modes: fine French kid, pique sown, two clasp, with two-tone embroidery: black, white, brown, tan, grey and beaver; pair, 3.00.

Six Button Lengths—P.X.M. Cape, brown or beaver with soft gauntlet, pair, 3.00.

Strapped Long Wrist Gloves—pique cape, with gusset and strap; brown, tan and beaver, pair, 4.25.

Berkson Bros.
1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
TOPEKA, KANS.
Announce
New Modes
in Dresses, Coats, Suits,
Blouses, Separate Skirts and
Millinery

Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery
SAMUEL MURRAY FLORIST
Delivered to Any Part of the United States
1017 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Downtown Location 1120 Walnut Street
4th Floor, Lake Elevator
South Side Location 3102 Troost Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICAN COLONIES

British Statesmen and Liverpool Merchants Express Themselves as Favoring Prohibition in Regard to Nigeria

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—At the present time when all the world is turning away from war and its resultant activities to reconstruction, and normal conditions of trade, the question as to the advisability of renewing the liquor traffic with the British colonies is being brought prominently before the public.

Mr. Walter Long, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking of the West African liquor trade a few weeks ago, said: "Some time ago I made up my mind that it would be my duty to advise the representatives of the British Government at the Peace Conference to propose on our initiative the abolition of the liquor traffic in West Africa. We ought to put an end to this traffic for it certainly has been conducive to great evil and great misfortune."

Before the war, in the year 1913, Nigeria imported 1,880,000 gallons of alcohol. In the years 1915 and 1916 together not three quarters of that quantity was imported. The revenue derived from spirits in that year (1913) was £1,140,000, and from all other imports combined it was only £585,000. These spirits were mostly produced in Germany. None, or very little, was produced in the British Empire or in the countries of her allies, although perhaps 50 per cent was handled by British merchants, and carried in British ships. So it will be seen that wherever she carried her kultur, Germany invariably enriched herself not only at the expense, in this case of the British Nation, but at the expense of the morality of the natives of the British colonies. That this is clearly seen is shown by the statement of the Governor-General (Sir F. Lugard) in his address to the Nigerian Council.

"I invite this council," he said, "to record its judgment that it would be to the great benefit of the industries of the Empire if these imports were replaced by others which emanate from our own country. I will go further and add (though I am no extremist in this matter) that it would also be to the benefit of Nigeria if these foreign imports of spirits were replaced by articles of more value to the people of this country, articles more calculated to raise the standard of life and comfort and to increase the output of the industries from

The War Museum of Women—the date of its official inauguration had not yet been fixed—will no doubt show many women who did their "bit" as a matter of course, the greatness of the common task accomplished, and will perhaps still further develop that spirit of feminine solidarity which, if rightly directed, may prove one of the great benefits humanity will be derived from the war.

And now yet another museum is short to be opened in Paris, or rather the Official Museum of the War is to be endowed with a special section, dedicated to the efforts of the women in the great war. Mme. Louise Faure-Favier, a writer of much talent enriched herself not only at the expense, in this case of the British Nation, but at the expense of the morality of the natives of the British colonies. That this is clearly seen is shown by the statement of the Governor-General (Sir F. Lugard) in his address to the Nigerian Council.

"I invite this council," he said, "to record its judgment that it would be to the great benefit of the industries of the Empire if these imports were replaced by others which emanate from our own country. I will go further and add (though I am no extremist in this matter) that it would also be to the benefit of Nigeria if these foreign imports of spirits were replaced by articles of more value to the people of this country, articles more calculated to raise the standard of life and comfort and to increase the output of the industries from

The War Museum of Women—the date of its official inauguration had not yet been fixed—will no doubt show many women who did their "bit" as a matter of course, the greatness of the common task accomplished, and will perhaps still further develop that spirit of feminine solidarity which, if rightly directed, may prove one of the great benefits humanity will be derived from the war.

Thus the great and noble effort of women during the world war will be derived from the war.

which they derive their wealth, agricultural and industrial implements and tools, textiles, articles of household use, carts, motor vans, bicycles, and even salt and like necessities."

It has been suggested that if the import of spirits were decreased the palm trees would be severely tapped for palm wine, and the export of palm produce would suffer. As a matter of fact the decrease of spirits has not had that effect. In order to meet the deficiency in the revenue obtained from spirits, funds were being raised by the imposition of export duties on palm oil, kernels, and cocoa.

Sir F. Lugard was recently in Liverpool, and a conference was held of the Liverpool merchants. The meeting was private, but The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the merchants were in favor of greatly lessening the trade, if not of absolute prohibition.

FRANCE'S OFFICIAL
MUSEUM OF WAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The war has endowed Paris with several new museums; there is first of all the Museum of the War, donated by its founders, M. and Mme. Henri Leblanc to the French state; then there is the Panorama of the War, due to the initiative of M. Pierre Carrier-Belleuse—a fine example of modern hero-worship. The Musée de l'Armée has also been considerably enriched by trophies of the recent prodigious campaign of the French armies, and the Museum of Aviation, recently inaugurated at the Trocadero, brings to remembrance the exploits of such "aces" as Guyenne, Fonck, and Nungesser.

And now yet another museum is short to be opened in Paris, or rather the Official Museum of the War is to be endowed with a special section, dedicated to the efforts of the women in the great war. Mme. Louise Faure-Favier, a writer of much talent enriched herself not only at the expense, in this case of the British Nation, but at the expense of the morality of the natives of the British colonies. That this is clearly seen is shown by the statement of the Governor-General (Sir F. Lugard) in his address to the Nigerian Council.

"I invite this council," he said, "to record its judgment that it would be to the great benefit of the industries of the Empire if these imports were replaced by others which emanate from our own country. I will go further and add (though I am no extremist in this matter) that it would also be to the benefit of Nigeria if these foreign imports of spirits were replaced by articles of more value to the people of this country, articles more calculated to raise the standard of life and comfort and to increase the output of the industries from

The War Museum of Women—the date of its official inauguration had not yet been fixed—will no doubt show many women who did their "bit" as a matter of course, the greatness of the common task accomplished, and will perhaps still further develop that spirit of feminine solidarity which, if rightly directed, may prove one of the great benefits humanity will be derived from the war.

Thus the great and noble effort of women during the world war will be derived from the war.

The photographic section will perhaps form the most interesting part of this museum, which promises to be most successful. Thousands of pictures will evoke the prodigious effort of the women of the great war in their most diverse spheres of activity—from the munition worker to the land-girl, from the Red Cross nurse to the motor driver, covering all the patriotic occupations in which women revealed their astonishing capacities.

The War Museum of Women—the date of its official inauguration had not yet been fixed—will no doubt show many women who did their "bit" as a matter of course, the greatness of the common task accomplished, and will perhaps still further develop that spirit of feminine solidarity which, if rightly directed, may prove one of the great benefits humanity will be derived from the war.

Thus the great and noble effort of women during the world war will be derived from the war.

BIG POWER SCHEME IN NEW ZEALAND

Three National Schemes of Hydro-Electric Power in North Island Would Supply Every Householder on Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—In spite of the huge war burden she is now carrying, the Dominion is considering a hydro-electric system for the North Island which will cost more than £2,000,000 and supply power to every householder in the North Island and to every industry on the island, yet suffice for the electrification of the main railway line and light railways.

The report of the chief electrical engineer, Mr. Parry, which has been laid on the table of the House of Representatives, provides for the development of three national schemes of hydro-electric power in North Island requiring 10 years for completion at a cost which would be covered in seven years by the saving in coal alone. The estimates are:

	Total Cost per station	H.P.s.p.w.	Cost H.P.s.p.w.
Mangahao	24,000	143,654	£15,35
Waikaremoana	40,000	541,359	13,384
Ararangi	96,000	1,078,700	10,82
Totals	160,000	2,061,721	

The transmission lines, main substations, distribution lines, and secondary sub-stations are estimated at £4,720,048; interest during construction at £271,271; assistance to local authorities and power users at £100,000; and working capital at £150,000. With the estimate of £2,061,721 above, this makes a grand total of £7,303,642, or £45.63 per horsepower. It is intended to arrange for the progress of the scheme in such a way that Auckland, in the north of the North Island, and Wellington, in the south, will receive a simultaneous supply of power.

Gradual Development of Plan

Sir Joseph Ward, the treasurer, pointed out in the House that it was not possible to put all the schemes in hand immediately. In the next five years at least, £20,000,000 would be needed for railway construction, while the repatriation of the troops would mean the expenditure of from £10,000,000 to £15,000,000. In addition, unpaid war charges for the financial year would represent £19,000,000. He said that New Zealand had been borrowing at the rate of £17,000,000 a year while the war lasted, and that the net indebtedness had now risen to the enormous sum of £145,868,450, on which the annual charges were £6,828,632. He anticipated that in three or four years the national indebtedness would have reached £200,000,000.

The cost of electrifying the North Island, as outlined, will probably be covered by an appropriation bill, which will provide for the full amount, allowing it to be spent as required. Meanwhile, the provision of £150,000 has been made to cover the preliminary work.

The Mangahao power station is declared by Mr. Parry to be almost ideally situated for the supply of the Wellington district, as it is within a few miles of the center of gravity of the load. Lake Waikaremoana is also very favorably situated for the supply of the East Coast District. For the Auckland and Main Trunk district supply, and for the bulk of the Tarawhiti, the Arapuni Gorge has been selected, provided the construction of a big dam is found possible. If not, the Aratiatia Rapids on the Waikato River will provide power.

Methods of Transmission

The main transmission lines will be of the suspension type, carried mainly on ironbark poles, with steel towers where necessary. From the main substations, lines will radiate out to smaller low-tension sub-stations and pole transformer sub-stations, supplying the local authorities and large power users. Probably the local authorities will borrow from London, by permission of the New Zealand Government, in order to reticulate quickly their particular supply area. The government may assist smaller licensees, or manufacturers desiring to install electrical plant, by short-period loans.

In predicting that the North Island hydro-electric scheme would prove a success financially, the chief electrical engineer was able to point to the Lake Coleridge works, and in addition was assisted by a comparison with the cost of obtaining the proposed power by a steam plant. Mr. Parry estimates the capital charges for interest, depreciation and sinking fund at 7½ per cent, or £547,728 a year, and working expenses at a maximum of £200,000 a year, which makes a total yearly expenditure of £767,728, requiring an average return of £5.9¢ per horse-

power of maximum load. Last year's return on the Lake Coleridge scheme amounted to £5 per horsepower a year. With this new scheme it is estimated that £6 per horsepower should easily be obtained. The estimated capital expenditure of £45.63 per horsepower of plant is also less than the present inclusive expenditure upon the Lake Coleridge undertaking, which is about £50 per horsepower, yet the success of the latter is already assured. Again, if a steam plant were used to obtain the required power, the cost of coal would be £1,000,000 a year, at the rate of £1 a ton, representing in seven years at 2½ per cent a sum slightly in excess of the capital required under the hydro-electric scheme.

Reference has been made to the Lake Coleridge scheme. In 1908 the sole right to use the water power of the Dominion was vested in the government, and in 1910 the Aid to Water Power Act empowered the State to establish hydro-electric supply installations. Lake Coleridge, in the Southern Alps, 70 miles west of Christchurch (South Island) was the first plant to be put in operation under the new act. It was designed for 14,000 kilowatts (16,000 horsepower), but can be extended up to 50,000 horsepower. Up to March 31, 1916, it had cost £321,097 and the additional cost of completing the 16,000 horsepower scheme will be £375,000. The plant serves a population of more than 110,000, including the Christchurch city council and the tramway board, freezing works, dairy factories, flour mills, woollen mills, and other industries. The city council's charges for retailing are, for power, 1¾d. (2 cents) a unit for small units, and a penny (2 cents) a unit thereafter, and special rates ranging from one-sixth of a penny a unit for special contracts; for light, 5d. a unit, flat rate, or 6d. a unit for 40 hours of maximum demand and one penny a unit thereafter.

The Official Year Book of New Zealand shows that there are many comparatively small hydro-electric schemes in operation in New Zealand, used in connection with mining (Auckland and Westland) Electric Supply (Auckland South, Tarawhiti, Westland, Canterbury and Otago) and Freezing Works (Southland). By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Mr. Lafferre, Minister of Public Instruction, recently presided at the first meeting of the commission of the Fêtes de la Victoire which took place in the Ministry of Fine Arts, Rue de Valois. The administration of the Beaux Arts had tried to suppress discussion by forming a secret committee charged with the task of elaborating a considerable number of projects which the commission would not have time to study, and which it was hoped would be accepted as a whole. This maneuver, however, has not succeeded.

Quite a little oratorical joust took place between Messrs. Maurice Faure, Senator and former Minister; Clément-Janin, "homme de lettres"; Bonnier, architect of the government and of the City of Paris; Deville, president of the commission of fine arts at the Municipal Council of Paris; and Léon Bérard, former Undersecretary of State for Fine Arts.

Mr. Maurice Faure called attention to the necessity for giving the provinces a say in these festivities. Messrs. Clément-Janin and Bonnier insisted upon deciding the conditions and site for these fêtes and Mr. Léon Bérard regretted that the government had not taken the initiative of drawing up a decisive program. In coming to preside over this commission which he himself had summoned, the minister, it was urged, should have proposed a definite project, thus sweeping aside all wild and impossible plans; and the commission could have set to work in a methodical way and have been able to arrive at useful decisions concerning the two essential parts of a fête of this character. These two parts consist in the proper scenic effect and a procession. The scenic effect can be put aside for the moment, as it is inevitable that the warlike note will be predominant. Of what, however, will the procession consist?

As the whole of France has taken part in the struggle, it will be necessary for all parts of the country to participate in the Fêtes de la Victoire. Some one suggested that a most artistic and touching effect could be produced by having all the ancient provinces of France represented in their historical costumes, and truly groups of men and women from all parts of the provinces, clothed in their picturesque, old-time costumes, so many of which have been laid aside but which are kept as relics, would add interest, grace, and luster to the procession. As the whole of France has taken part in the struggle, it will be necessary for all parts of the country to participate in the Fêtes de la Victoire. Some one suggested that a most artistic and touching effect could be produced by having all the ancient provinces of France represented in their historical costumes, and truly groups of men and women from all parts of the provinces, clothed in their picturesque, old-time costumes, so many of which have been laid aside but which are kept as relics, would add interest, grace, and luster to the procession.

The Somerset executive committee were of the opinion that the minimum prices fixed by the Corn Production Act were not sufficient to induce farmers to grow corn, and proposed that the best method to secure a large tillage area would be to encourage farmers by fixing such minimum for the next three or four years as would be sufficient guarantee to them that their expenditure would be recouped. A resolution on similar lines was sent up by the Northamptonshire committee.

Mr. Baker (Somerset) said that it was necessary to pass such resolutions would be one of the worst things they could possibly do. The voting power was in the hands of the working people and they would say at once that agriculturists were trying to do what they could for themselves without thinking of other people.

A Durham representative, in supporting the resolution, said it had the support of the North Eastern Federation.

Speaking of the difficulties with which farmers were faced, he asked if it would be possible for farmers to produce potatoes next year at any thing like the present price. They were now paying women 5d. an hour who were worth about 1½d.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Baker (Somerset) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost of production would be increased.

Mr. Edwards (Anglesey) said that it would be unwise to pass such resolutions. Their adoption would result in adding to the land value, and the

cost

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COMPLETE SECOND ROUND OF TENNIS

Monday Morning's Play Brings United States Indoor Championship Singles Tournament to the Third Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York—Only four matches were played in the United States indoor lawn tennis championship singles tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Monday, as the armory was needed for other uses in the afternoon. These four matches, however, completed the second round of the singles. All were rather one-sided, only one requiring three sets to decide the outcome. Neither W. T. Tilden Jr. or Vincent Richards played, as they had completed their second round matches on Saturday. S. H. Voshell, Borough Park Club, the playing-through champion, had no difficulty in disposing of C. M. Amorman, while Gerald Emerson of the Glenwood Tennis Club was victor over E. H. Hendrickson, of Amherst College, in straight sets. They will meet in their third round match on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock when Tilden will also play Leonard Beckman, Princeton University. Peter Ball of Yale University won from F. M. Loughman of the New York A. C. in a fairly even match, while Frank Anderson of the Kings County Tennis Club defeated H. S. Parker, though he lost the second set, largely through his own errors.

The matches this afternoon are between R. J. Sommer and L. B. Dailey, Frank Anderson and G. S. Groesbeck, G. C. Shafer and Peter Ball, J. F. Hartman and W. J. Tomasi, Frederick Anderson Jr. and C. J. Post, and Vincent Richards and G. O. Wagner. The summaries:

NATIONAL INDOOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round
Frank Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated H. S. Parker, Rockaway Hunting Club, 6-1, 11-3, 6-2.
Frank Anderson, Glenwood Tennis Club, defeated E. H. Hendrickson, Amherst College, 6-3, 6-4.
Peter Ball, Yale University, defeated F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., 6-4, 6-4.
S. H. Voshell, Borough Park Club, defeated C. M. Amorman, 6-2, 6-0.

MIAMI VARSITY PLAYS 12 GAMES

Thirty Candidates Report to Coach Rider for Baseball Practice, Seven Being Veterans

OXFORD, Ohio—Thirty Miami University students have responded to Coach Rider's call for baseball practice. Seven of last year's men reported for duty; Munns, left field; McKie, first base; Predmore, second base; Robinson, third base; Crawford, Shortstop; Miller, right field, and W. Fry, pitcher. Gregg and Stewart, sophomores, are developing into fine pitching material.

All the new men are showing up well, and Coach Rider believes that he will be able to develop a good team by April 12, the opening day.

Miami's schedule for this season is a pretty strong one. It includes 12 games, six with Ohio Conference teams, and is as follows:

April 12—Eastham at Oxford; 18—Ohio Wesleyan at Oxford; 24—Georgetown at Lexington; Kentucky State at Lexington; Cincinnati at Oxford; 30—Denison at Oxford.

PICKUPS

The St. Louis Browns are said to have picked up a star college player in E. W. Fallentine, who is a catcher.

The Washington Americans are going to try out Shortstop Davis, who was with the Wichita Club of the Western League before the war.

Bert Daniels, formerly a star outfielder for the New York Americans, will play first base for the Lebanon team of the Bethlehem Steel Works.

Pitcher David Davenport and Outfielder John Tobin are now the only members of the St. Louis Federal League Club, testifying Monday in the club's \$900,000 anti-trust suit against the American and National leagues, said that organized baseball had made valueless a franchise which might have been worth at least \$150,000 to his club.

He sketched Baltimore's baseball history, with the conclusion that the city, once a big-league pennant winner, had been made a sort of baseball outcast by the American and National combination.

CANADIENS TIE HOCKEY SERIES

National Hockey League Champions Defeat Seattle in Fifth Game for Stanley Cup 4 to 3

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY STANDING

Won Lost Drawn P.C.

Seattle 2 2 1 .500

Canadiens 2 2 1 .500

ROWING STARTED AT DULUTH CLUB

J. A. Ten Eyck Expects to Turn Out Some More Speedy Crews This Summer on St. Louis Bay—Dormitory System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—With the series tied at two victories to the credit of each team, as well as one drawn game, Seattle, champions of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, will now meet the Canadiens, champions of the National Hockey League, in the sixth and deciding game of the world's professional hockey championship series of 1919, and the winner will hold the Stanley Cup for the current year. This is the first year since the Stanley Cup was first played for in 1913 that six games have been necessary to return the winner.

The fifth game of the series was played here Saturday night under National Hockey League rules, with six men to a team, and the Canadiens were the winners by 4 to 3. This game was one of the hardest of the five played, in that for a second time extra time was needed, and it took the Canadiens 15m. 57s. of overtime to win.

The Seattle players had the game their own way with a 3 to 0 lead, until the final period, when the easterners scored in quick succession. Cleghorn found the net for the first score three minutes after the opening of the period. Captain Lalonde, scored 64 seconds later on a pass from Berlinguet, and in the last three minutes of play made his second goal, and tied the score. MacDonald won the game for the winners in the second 10 minutes of extra play, and the 5000 fans left the arena wondering how Seattle could lose after being in the lead until the third period.

Duluth is a City of Oarsmen

Duluth has always produced good oarsmen, but until the inauguration of "The Ten Eyck System," winning crews were seldom produced. J. A. Ten Eyck Jr., the first of the family to begin developing Duluth oarsmen, arrived in the "Zenith City" some seven years ago, fresh from his victories as stroke of the Syracuse University crew of which his father was coach for 16 years. Under his coaching Duluth began to win. She continued to win when E. H. Ten Eyck succeeded his younger brother as coach of the crew.

It was E. H. Ten Eyck who won the Diamond Challenge Sculls at the Henley Royal Regatta, at Henley-on-Thames in 1897; the first and only American to win this blue ribbon event.

Last spring J. A. Ten Eyck, father of the two boys, took up the work as head coach at the Duluth Boat Club. To be sure, last year was an off year for rowing, as all the former oarsmen had gone into the service; but Ten Eyck was not to be daunted by lack of material. There were still high school boys, and with these as a nucleus, a crew was developed which did some fine rowing at the Red Cross regatta held on St. Louis Bay last July. To this event came crews from Peoria and St. Louis, the latter fresh from nineteen consecutive victories, but going down in defeat before Ten Eyck's new recruits.

The Ten Eyck System

It is the Ten Eyck system which made Syracuse the champions on the Hudson in 1916; it is the Ten Eyck system which makes the Duluth crews the foremost oarsmen in the country. "This system," says Coach Ten Eyck, "is just knowing how to row, and then using a little common sense, every ounce of your strength, and then just rowing the other fellow down."

When it comes to boats and courses and crews, the veteran Ten Eyck knows what he is talking about. He is a strong believer in long-distance rowing as the best way of spending a vacation. One day last October he rowed from the Columbia boat house up to Stony Point, just to have a look around at his "old cradle," as he calls the stretch of the Hudson from New York to Poughkeepsie. When he got back to New York he wasn't quite satisfied with the bit of exercise the eighty-mile row had given him, so a few days later he rowed around Manhattan Island just to make sure he hadn't forgotten how to navigate between all sorts of river and ocean-going craft.

The Duluth crews are getting in shape for participation in the National Regatta, which will be staged somewhere in the east. Entries will also be made in the Northwestern Regatta, which will be held in New York City. The winning crew, which also included a New Zealander, G. C. Elkington.

An Army Cricket Association has been formed recently with the object of fostering the sport amongst all ranks of the British forces. A match with the Royal Navy has already been arranged for July 24, 25, and 26.

The draw for the Lancashire Senior Cup (Northern Rugby Football Union) has resulted in eight teams being booked for the first round, and four clubs, Oldham, Wigan, Barrow, and Swinton securing byes. Among those who have to play in the first round, Broughton Rangers will meet St. Helens Recreation, St. Helens play Warrington, Rochdale meet Salford, and Leigh will be matched against Widnes.

Oxford University Rugby Football XV lost by a single try to 0 on March 5 to the Royal Air Force team, which was beaten on the previous Saturday in the army competition by the New Zealanders.

The Scottish team for the first association football game played since 1914 between teams representing Ireland and Scotland, has been selected as follows: Brownlie (Greenock Morton) goal; McNair (Celtic), Orr (Third Lanark) backs; Gordon (Rangers) captain; Cringan (Celtic), McMullan (Partick) halfbacks; Donaldson (Bolton Wanderers and Arthurlie), Bowie (Rangers), A. Wilson (Hearts), McMenamy (Celtic), and A. L. Morton (Queen's Park), forwards.

HARVARD ELECTS WHITMAN

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—F. B. Whitman '19 has been elected captain of the Harvard University crew for this spring, succeeding R. S. Emmet '19, who has not returned to college. Last fall Whitman was made acting captain. He rowed stroke of the first varsity during the fall practice, but has been transferred to bow.

T. R. Miller, the outfielder recently awarded to the Boston Braves by the National Commission, has reported to Manager G. T. Stallings at Columbus, Georgia. He is a graduate of Richmond College, where he is said to have been a fine football player and sprinter.

PENN STATE IS AGAIN A WINNER

Retains the Championship Title of the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association for Second Year

INTERCOLLEGiate WRESTLING CHAMPIONS

Year College Points

1906—Yale University 5

1907—Yale University 11

1908—Yale University 19

1909—Yale University 13

1910—Cornell University 11

1911—Princeton University 17

1912—Cornell University 23

1913—Cornell University 27

1914—Cornell University 24

1915—Cornell University 32

1916—Pennsylvania State College 34

1917—Pennsylvania State College 23

1918—Pennsylvania State College 34

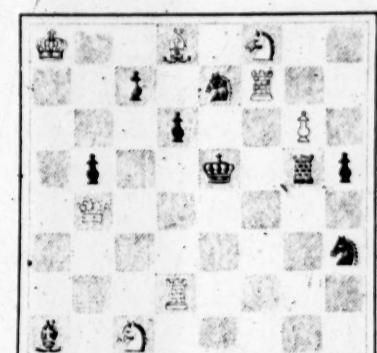
1919—Pennsylvania State College 34

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 39

By A. Charlick

Black 9 pieces



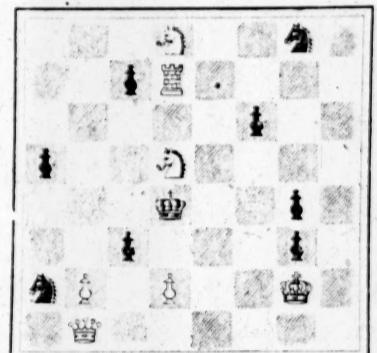
White 8 pieces

White mates in 2

PROBLEM NO. 40

J. Pospisil

Black 9 pieces



White 7 pieces

White mates in 3

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 37. Q-Kt5

No. 38. 1. Q-Kt5

2. QxP ch

3. Kt-B3

4. Q-B2

5. Kt-B3

6. Q-Kt5

7. Kt-B3

8. PxP

9. Kt-Kt3

10. R-QB

11. Castles

12. Kt-Kt3

13. P-Kt1

14. B-Kt5

15. B-Kt3

16. BxP ch

17. Kt-B3

18. PxKt

19. Q-R5

20. QxP ch

21. Kt-B3

22. Q-Kt5 ch

23. Kt-Q5

24. B-Kt3

25. B-K5 ch

26. Q-R8 ch

27. Q-R7 ch

28. B-Kt3

29. RxQ

30. R-QxQ

31. RxQ

32. P-B4

33. P-K4

34. RxR

35. K-B2

36. P-B5 ch

37. P-K5

Resigns

White has conducted his forces in accurate style, gaining ground continually since he first obtained the upper hand.

WASHINGTON HAS MANY VETERANS

Coach Otis Brinker Has Three Former Varsity Pitchers Among the Candidates for the Baseball Nine This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—While all sports were practically wiped out at the University of Washington by the war, baseball seems to be the first to show any signs of a quick recovery. In fact, not for a good many seasons has the material been so numerous and of such experienced variety.

In the first place, Coach Otis Brinker has three former varsity pitchers. P. I. Chamberlain '19 played two years ago, while D. G. Waller '20, and A. J. Powers '19 have been leaders on the mount in intra-mural ball for two years. If Second Baseman S. M. Davis returns from the navy by next quarter, Coach Brinker will have his entire old infield to start with. R. M. Smith '19, shortstop, led the batting with a percentage of 429, and is in good form, just having finished a hard basketball season, while Guy Ladner '19, first baseman, and Aubrey Beem '19, third, entered at the opening of the third quarter.

A whole string of former second-string men answered the first turnout. Among the most promising are J. M. Allen '19, first baseman; Ray Buckley '19, outfield; Richard Hutchinson '21, second; L. M. Hannan '21, and Joseph Zimmerman '21. Freshmen S. M. Davis returns from the navy by the ruling of the Athletic Association. The only freshman who is apt to get a position on the varsity is W. D. Ackley '22, who displayed such brilliant work on the football team. He is out for the position of shortstop.

A difficult schedule has been arranged for the team. The season opens with a game with Lafayette at Easton, April 24, and closes with Colgate June 10. The schedule is as follows

CLOTH INDUSTRY NOW IMPROVING

Business Slower in Getting Under Way Than Expected, But Trend Now Toward Normal Conditions—Shirtings Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Business in the cotton goods markets has been slower in getting under way than manufacturers expected, but seems now fairly on the way toward normal. Improvement has been held back by the unsettled state of international affairs. The drop in the rates of foreign exchange is looked upon as decidedly unfavorable from the standpoint of the United States textile trade because goods would fetch just so much less in foreign markets, if figured in terms of American money.

The print cloth markets experienced a very marked slackening of business during the last week as a result of the reaction in prices brought about by the too rapid advance and the artificial speculation which accompanied it. Prices dropped a half-cent or more a yard following the offering of gray goods at second hand by operators who had purchased to realize profits without converting or finishing the goods. New England manufacturers, as a rule, refused to meet these lower prices, although they were met in many cases by southern mills. Operators now agree that the major part of the speculative business has been absorbed in legitimate channels and that a resumption of dealing can be looked for soon.

Because of the heavy demand for sareens and twills and other similar lining fabrics, the print cloth yarn establishments have not been entirely inactive so far as new orders were concerned. Prices, if not high, were at least sufficient to cover manufacturing costs and allow a profit. A larger business could have been done if all the demand had not been for quick delivery. This condition put a limit to the amount of business the mills could accept.

Shirtings Are in Demand

Shirtings have proved the feature of the fine, combed yarn fabric markets, and a very active business has been going on. Here, too, the demand was for early deliveries and this limited the amount of contracts the mills were able to take. There was another feature, however, which operated to prevent business, and that was that prices buyers were willing to pay allowed too little profit for the manufacturers, who were unwilling to take long-time business and thus tie up their machinery. There was a general inquiry for prices broad enough to cover almost all constructions. A limited business in lawns and voiles was put through at close prices, while the demand for fancy dress goods was responsible for a few new contracts. There was some dealing in cloth for shoe tops and considerable interest in gabardines.

Yarns were firmer than for several weeks, and a steady although moderate volume of business was reported, with no great activity in any particular department. Combed yarns were somewhat stronger than the carded variety, but even among the southern mills certain numbers of carded yarns were slightly higher in price. Spinners were very unyielding in their attitude and refused to make any concessions from quotations, even though good sized orders were available at slight reductions.

Curtailment of production has been considerably reduced in certain quarters.

UNITED STATES RUBBER'S REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United States Rubber Company's annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows the largest sales, operating profits, and net earnings in the company's history. Net profits, after all expenses, charges, interest, inventory adjustments, and provisions for federal, British, and Canadian taxes, were \$16,672,642, as compared with \$15,340,577 in 1917. The balance for the \$36,000,000 common stock in 1918 was equivalent to \$20,81 a share, compared with \$28,70 a share earned in 1917. Sales of the United States Rubber system in 1918 were the largest on record, \$21,398,425, an increase of more than \$3,000,000. Operating profits of \$39,480,631 compare with \$31,243,054 in 1917.

STANDARD OIL EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York—The Standard Oil Company of Kansas reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, net earnings of \$1,413,889, equal to \$70.69 a share earned on \$2,090,000 capital stock compared with \$1,422,982, or \$71.14 a share in 1917. Dividends paid in 1918 totaled \$480,000, unchanged from the previous year. The surplus after dividends was \$933,889, compared with \$942,982 in 1917.

NORTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, New York—The Northern Ohio Electric Corporation for February reports gross earnings of \$673,934, an increase of 26.42 per cent over the corresponding period of 1918. Net earnings were \$223,127 and surplus after fixed charges \$60,824, compared with \$35,535 in 1918.

FRENCH REPUBLIC NOTES

NEW YORK, New York—J. P. Morgan & Co. today will pay off the 5½ per cent secured loan convertible notes of the government of the French Republic at 105½, the price announced by the bankers on Feb. 1 last.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here yesterday were: Cramp Ship 93½, Elec Stor Bat 70, General Asphalt com 64, Lehigh Nav 69½, Lake Superior 19½, Phila Co 35%, Phila Co pd 35, Phila Elec 25½, Phila Rap Tr 24%, Phila Tract 67, Union Tract 38½, United Gas Imp 71.

MAY STORES SALES

NEW YORK, New York—The May Department Stores Corporation reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1918, total sales of \$41,179,261, an increase of \$5,547,601, compared with the preceding year.

ENGLISH MILLS SHUT DOWN

LONDON, England—A few cotton mills have been closed indefinitely, and it is probable that others will follow. Production is far in excess of requirements, and organized short-time working is proposed.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Monday's Market

GULF STATES

STEEL REPORT

DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK, New York—The gross profits of the Gulf States Steel Company in 1918 amounted to \$1,725,000, compared with \$4,199,925 in 1917. After all deductions and dividends on the preferred and common stock there was a deficit of \$381,000, contrasted with a surplus in 1917 of \$1,792,748. The report states that the inventories on Dec. 31, last, totaled \$2,298,046, compared with \$2,288,530 in the year previous. The income account compares:

SOME GOOD GAINS MADE BY STOCKS

Buying of the traction stocks and railroad issues featured the afternoon session of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. Some of the specialties also moved up well. The public utilities were strong. At the close Central Leather had a net gain of 2½, Gulf 3, General Motors 1½, Marine preferred 1½, New York Central 1½, and U. S. Rubber 1½. American Telephone was a strong feature of the Boston market, closing at 106, a net gain of 2½. Swift lost 3½.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton

prices here Monday ranged:

LIBERTY BONDS

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

FOREIGN BONDS

Open High Low Last

NEW YORK CURB

Monday's Market

BOSTON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Prices

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

BRITISH

NET EARNINGS

MIDVALE STEEL'S REPORT FOR YEAR

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, showing net income after charges and federal taxes of \$29,208,537, equivalent to \$14,60 a share (par value \$50) earned on the \$100,000 outstanding capital stock as compared with net income of \$35,576,560, or \$17.78 a share, in 1917.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper was quoted yesterday 54½/52.

LONDON BANK REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the week ended March 29 the Boston bank statement shows cash excess and in Federal Reserve Bank of \$14,478,000, a decrease of \$745,000 from the previous week.

A Problem Solved

Firth-Sterling S-LESS Stainless Steel

POWER CONCERN'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York—The Great Falls Power Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918: Gross earnings, \$3,563,936; net earnings, \$1,220,799; balance after depreciation, \$1,593,395; surplus after dividends \$547,135. The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1918, shows cash amounting to \$52,813; accounts receivable, \$2,019,243; accounts receivable, \$329,973; accounts payable, \$243,780; profit and loss surplus, \$3,094,184, and total assets and liabilities of \$24,713,344.

LIVE-STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The following comparative table gives figures of live-stock receipts at Chicago for the week ended March 29:

ENGLISH MILLS SHUT DOWN

LONDON, England—A few cotton

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here yesterday were: Cramp Ship 93½, Elec Stor Bat 70, General Asphalt com 64, Lehigh Nav 69½, Lake Superior 19½, Phila Co 35%, Phila Co pd 35, Phila Elec 25½, Phila Rap Tr 24%, Phila Tract 67, Union Tract 38½, United Gas Imp 71.

MAY STORES SALES

NEW YORK, New York—The May Department Stores Corporation reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1918, total sales of \$41,179,261, an increase of \$5,547,601, compared with the preceding year.

ENGLISH MILLS SHUT DOWN

LONDON, England—A few cotton

NEW YORK STOCKS

Monday's Market

GULF STATES

STEEL REPORT

DIVIDENDS

The W. H. McElwain Company has declared usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the first and second preferred stocks and the common stock, all payable May 1 to holders of record April 15.

WOOL AND TOPS PRICE SCHEDULE

Figures Announced by the Wool Section of the British War Office—Charge of Profit-taking Already Is Made

ANNUAL REPORT OF U. S. STEEL

Statement Shows Remarkable Strength of the Corporation—Gross Business Is Largest in Volume Ever Reported

WOOL AND TOPS PRICE SCHEDULE

before the war, or his possibly rightful 1s. 9d. now. In comparison with this figure, the price of the government on wool and tops looks positively modest, but the consumer will want to make away with all fancies. In the matter of these excessive margins there is, perhaps, a chance for him, as the effect of competition is already beginning to make itself felt on yarn prices, which are now showing wide variations and are merely nominal at the higher extremes.

To Resume Auctions

Arrangements for the resumption on April 2 of public auctions in London of Australasian wools have now been completed. The offerings for the first series will consist approximately of 60,000 bales of combing wools and 20,000 bales of clothing wools, which, it is hoped, will include a representative selection of all qualities of Australian and New Zealand produce. It is expected that the offerings will be catalogued at the rate of about 10,000 bales per day. The auctions will be open to competition from the home trade and to a limited extent from European allied countries, but the wools will be subject to a reserve, which is to be fixed below the issue prices in force on April 1. In order to secure as equal a distribution as possible between the various sections of the trade, it has been decided to abolish the privilege previously enjoyed by the "last buyer" of claiming successional lots at the room's price, and current prices are given for the purpose of comparison:

GOVERNMENT ISSUE PRICES FOR WOOL

FLEECE WOOLS

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 31.

WOOL AND TOPS PRICE SCHEDULE

Figures Announced by the Wool Section of the British War Office—Charge of Profit-taking Already Is Made

ANNUAL REPORT OF U. S. STEEL

Statement Shows Remarkable Strength of the Corporation—Gross Business Is Largest in Volume Ever Reported

WOOL AND TOPS PRICE SCHEDULE

before the war, or his possibly right

WOOL AND TOPS PRICE SCHEDULE

Figures Announced by the Wool Section of the British War Office—Charge of Profit-taking Already Is Made

ANNUAL REPORT OF U. S. STEEL

Statement Shows Remarkable Strength of the Corporation—Gross Business Is Largest in Volume Ever Reported

WOOL AND TOPS PRICE SCHEDULE

Figures Announced by the Wool Section of the British War Office—Charge of Profit-taking Already Is Made

ANNUAL REPORT OF U. S. STEEL

Statement Shows Remarkable Strength of the Corporation—Gross Business Is Largest in Volume Ever Reported

WOOL AND TOPS PRICE SCHEDULE

Figures Announced by the Wool Section of the British War Office—Charge of Profit-taking Already Is Made

ANNUAL REPORT OF U. S. STEEL

Statement Shows Remarkable Strength of the Corporation—Gross Business Is Largest in Volume Ever Reported

WOOL AND TOPS PRICE SCHEDULE

Figures Announced by the Wool Section of the British War Office—Charge of Profit-taking Already Is Made

ANNUAL REPORT OF U. S. STEEL

Statement Shows Remarkable Strength of the Corporation—Gross Business Is Largest in Volume Ever Reported

WOOL AND TOPS PRICE SCHEDULE

Figures Announced by the Wool Section of the British War Office—Charge of Profit-taking Already Is Made

ANNUAL REPORT OF U. S. STEEL

Statement Shows Remarkable Strength of the Corporation—Gross Business Is Largest in Volume Ever Reported

WOOL AND TOPS PRICE SCHEDULE

Figures Announced by the Wool Section of the British War Office—Charge of Profit-taking Already Is Made

ANNUAL REPORT OF U. S. STEEL

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR APRIL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The great need for ships during the present war has been accompanied by the necessity for men capable of navigating them. To give instruction in navigation has been one of the services which astronomers have rendered toward winning the war. New men have been taught the mystery of finding the way across the trackless ocean, while men already familiar with the rougher methods picked up at sea have been given a more intelligent understanding of the art.

The subject of navigation appeals to most persons, and especially to those interested in astronomy. The problems of navigation are essentially two: First, to find one's position at sea when out of sight of land; second, after finding the position, to lay the ship's course to the desired haven. For the first, we need a sextant, a chronometer, and the Nautical Almanac; for the second, a compass and a chart. The ancients had not the means to solve these problems. When the Phoenicians were the leading maritime people of the world, and their ships passed beyond the "Pillars of Hercules" into the Atlantic on their way to England in quest of tin, their condition may be thus described:

As their ships were navigated then, no useful compass or meridian known, coasting, they kept the land within their ken.

And knew no North but when the Pole-star shone.

Even in the time of Columbus, nautical appliances were meager, an outfit consisting of a compass, a cross-staff or astrolabe, simple tables relating to the sun and Polestar, and possibly a chart of indifferent character.

By means of the cross-staff or astrolabe the height of the sun or the Polestar above the horizon could be roughly found. Either of these observations determined the latitude.

The observation of the Polestar by a simple correction shows the height of the celestial pole. Now the height of the celestial pole varies as we change our position from the earth's equator northward, rising one degree in altitude for each degree of latitude until a Peary at the North Pole of the earth sees the celestial pole in his zenith. Thus the height of the celestial pole equals the latitude of the observer.

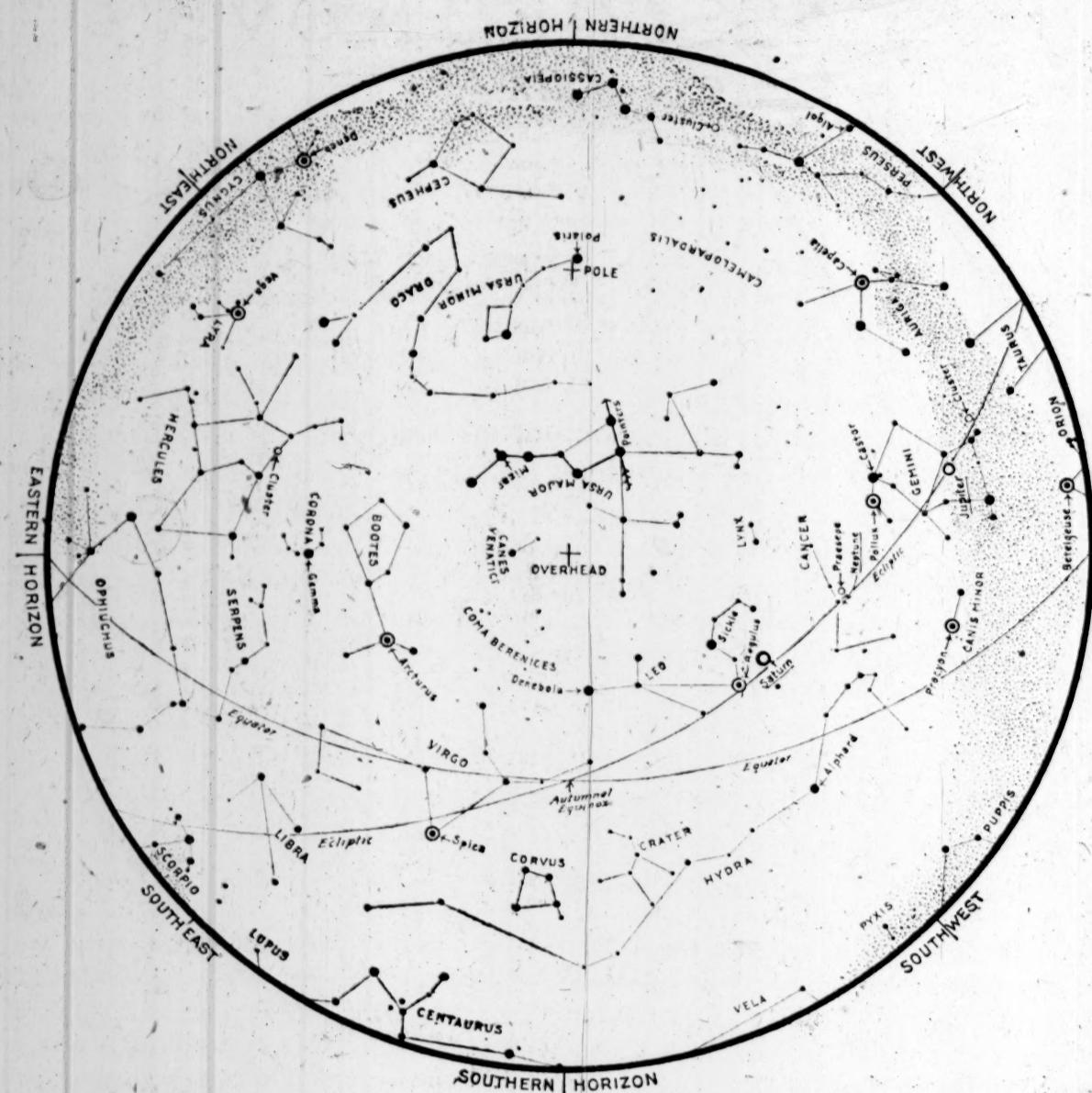
On the other hand, it will be readily seen that the meridian distance of the equator from the zenith also measures the latitude. When the sun is on the equator nothing is simpler than to find the height of the equator by observing the sun at noon. Subtracting the result from 90 degrees, the distance of the zenith from the horizon gives the latitude. There are some minor corrections to be made, but they are easily applied. Of course, the sun varies during the year all the way from 23½ degrees north to 23½ degrees south of the equator, but the distance is well known and can be allowed for. Today the more convenient and accurate sextant takes the place of the astrolabe and cross-staff, but the fundamentals remain the same.

It is thus seen that the problem of finding the latitude is not difficult. Finding the longitude is a different story. Indeed, the early navigators dispensed with it. For example, a ship bound from England for a Brazilian port would sail southward in the general direction, observing the latitude day by day. When at last the captain found the ship in the latitude of his destination, he simply sailed due west until he sighted land. Such a method was, of course, quite inefficient. So important was the problem of longitude that the British Government spent from 1737 to 1828 more than £100,000 in seeking solvers for its determination. The chronometer proved to be the practical solution.

The question becomes one of difference in time. By measuring the altitude of the sun, preferably when it is nearly due east or west, the local time at the ship is found. The difference between the local time and the Greenwich time, as shown by the chronometer, gives the longitude. It depends on the accuracy of the chronometer. Usually, more than one chronometer is carried to guard against accident or error. However, with the advent of time signals sent by wireless, the navigator can check the running of his chronometers at sea as well as in port.

So far we have spoken of determining position by latitude and longitude. One of these may be obtained from the noon "sight"; the other from an a.m. or p.m. "sight" of the sun as described. Either alone shows a line on which the ship is located. For latitude, the line runs east and west; for longitude, it runs north and south. Both latitude and longitude are necessary to give an accurate position or "fix." Modern methods enable the navigator to determine from an observation taken at any hour a "line of position" on which the ship must be. These are usually called "Summer" lines from the American merchant captain of that name who in 1837 saved his vessel in the following way: When off the Irish coast near the end of a voyage, he was able to observe the altitude of the sun, at about 10 a.m., through a rift in the clouds after a protracted spell of thick weather. Uncertain of his latitude, and wishing to make the most of his isolated observation, he assumed three values of latitude differing by intervals equivalent to 10 miles, and calculated the corresponding longitudes. Plotting these positions on the chart, he found that they were on the same straight line, which ran east-northeast, and passed through Smalls Light. Grasping the fact that, although the absolute position was uncertain, the ship must be somewhere on this line, he sailed east-northeast in its direction, and less than an hour "made" the light. Thus, he saved his ship when in danger of a lee shore, and recognizing the value of the method, published it to the world.

Improved methods of finding Summer lines have been devised, some of



The April evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on April 7 at 11 p.m., April 23 at 10 p.m., May 8 at 9 p.m., and May 23 at 8 p.m. These are local times, and need to be increased wherever there is "daylight saving." The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underlined.

REMARKABLE FLYING PLANS AT LIVERPOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—Owing to applications having been made for the Wallacy Corporation's approval of a seaside flying boat service and for a shore landing permit, on the Cheshire side of the river Mersey, from several companies including one at Blackburn, one in Gloucestershire and a local garage of which Councillor Ryne is a director, there have been many reports circulated of Liverpool to London non-stop flights and also joy rides over the Mersey. It is much hoped on both sides of the river that the scheme will ultimately materialize. At present it has only reached the point of inquiry into and consideration of costs and landing places. No planes have as yet been purchased.

In addition to the above there is a much larger and more definite scheme under consideration. The Great Northern Aeroplane Company, having temporary offices in Liverpool, proposes to establish a regular and continuous service of airships, mostly seaplanes, between popular pleasure resorts and shipping centers within a radius of 200 miles from the Isle of Man, with bases at Seaforth (Liverpool), Southport, Lytham, Preston, Blackpool, Fleetwood, Morecambe, Barrow, Windermere, Ulswater, Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport and Silloth in Lancashire and Cumbria, New Brighton, Rhyl, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno, Conway and Holyhead in Cheshire and North Wales; Bray, Greenock, Bangor and Larne in Ireland; Douglas, Ramsey and Peel in the Isle of Man; and Portpatrick, Ardrosson, Rothesay, Wigton, and Kirkcudbright in Scotland.

Gentlemen, I have come down here today in the first place to see this fine example of Indian industry. As you know, it is the policy of my government to encourage all industries in India as far as it is possible to do so. In the second place I wanted to come here to express my appreciation of the great work which has been done by the Tata company during the past four years of this war. I can hardly imagine what we should have done during those four years if the Tata company had not been able to give us steel rails, which have been provided for us, not only for Mesopotamia, but for Egypt, Palestine, and East Africa, and I have come to express my thanks to the directorate of the company for all that they have done, and to Mr. Tutwiler, the general manager of this company, for the enthusiastic work which he brought to bear in this behalf during the past four years.

It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle, and here we now have this place set up with all its foundries and its workshops and its population of 40,000 to 50,000 people. The great enterprise has been due to the prescience, imagination, and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. We may well say that he has left a lasting memorial that we see all around, but you will be pleased to learn that, on account of the filial reverence of Sir Dorab Tata, this place will see a change in its name. It will no longer be known as Sakchi, but will be identified with the name of the founder, bearing down through the ages the name of Mr. Jamshedji Tata. Hereafter this place will be known by the name of Jamshedpur. It is my privilege here today, on this the first visit of a Viceroy to this place, to pay my tribute to the memory of that great man."

VICEROY RENAMES PITTSBURGH OF INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—During his brief cold weather visit to Bengal, Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, took advantage of the opportunity to run up to Sakchi, the town which has sprung up around the gigantic steel enterprise of Messrs. Tata. His Excellency was welcomed by Sir Dorab Tata, the chairman of the company, Sir Sassoon David, one of the directors, Mr. Tutwiler, the general manager (an American), and others, and was taken round the works. He first visited the sulphur acid plant, the by-product plant, and the coke oven, after which the blast furnaces were inspected, and

a cast of pig iron was seen in the making. The power house and the gas producing building were next visited, and the party then were shown the open furnaces and the tapping of molten steel. The Viceroy was next invited to inspect other parts of the works, including the finishing mills. A number of rails were seen tested by the drop and tension tests, after which the party returned to the directors' bungalow to lunch. The works offices were subsequently inspected, also the forge, the pattern shop, the general foundry, and the machine shops. A visit was afterward paid to the boys' school, the mechanics' schools, the girls' school, and the institutes, after which the party motored around the town.

On returning to the director's bungalow, His Excellency, from the steps of the bungalow and before a large concourse of people announced that the name of Sakchi was changed to "Jamshedpur" in memory of the founder of the Tata iron and steel company, Jamshedji N. Tata. In making the announcement, the Viceroy spoke in part as follows:

"Gentlemen, I have come down here today in the first place to see this fine example of Indian industry. As you know, it is the policy of my government to encourage all industries in India as far as it is possible to do so. In the second place I wanted to come here to express my appreciation of the great work which has been done by the Tata company during the past four years of this war. I can hardly imagine what we should have done during those four years if the Tata company had not been able to give us steel rails, which have been provided for us, not only for Mesopotamia, but for Egypt, Palestine, and East Africa, and I have come to express my thanks to the directorate of the company for all that they have done, and to Mr. Tutwiler, the general manager of this company, for the enthusiastic work which he brought to bear in this behalf during the past four years.

It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle, and here we now have this place set up with all its foundries and its workshops and its population of 40,000 to 50,000 people. The great enterprise has been due to the prescience, imagination, and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. We may well say that he has left a lasting memorial that we see all around, but you will be pleased to learn that, on account of the filial reverence of Sir Dorab Tata, this place will see a change in its name. It will no longer be known as Sakchi, but will be identified with the name of the founder, bearing down through the ages the name of Mr. Jamshedji Tata. Hereafter this place will be known by the name of Jamshedpur. It is my privilege here today, on this the first visit of a Viceroy to this place, to pay my tribute to the memory of that great man."

CANADA'S "WEST POINT"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—For years the visiting governors of the Royal Military College of Canada, situated at Kingston, have reported that the educational building was inadequate and that only half the number of young Canadians who desired to enter for a military course could be accommodated. The Canadian Government has commenced the erection of a new educational building as well as an assembly hall. Over \$200,000 will be expended during the next year in providing the accommodation that should exist at Canada's "West Point," which produced some of the best officers in the British and Canadian armies during the war.

THEATERS

Miss May Irwin's New Piece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Miss May Irwin in "The Water's Fine," a musical comedy with book by Glen MacDonough, songs by Sam Lewis and Joe Young, music by Ted Snyder, and settings by Fraser, evening of March 27, 1919, at the Lyceum Theater, Rochester, New York. The cast:

Alicia Penn May Irwin
Percival Penn George Bancroft
Kitty Weed Lois Josephine
Aunt Cornelia Spigott Margaret Hoffman
Charlemagne Spigott Thomas V. Emory
Mrs. Wemple Leona Hogarth
Mr. Wemple Ernest Stanley
Matthew McHarper H. H. Hastings
Mr. Guy Arleen Hackett
Mr. Guy Valentine Stanton
Mrs. Potter Helen Eley
Mr. Potter Stanely Jessup
Cly Edward Warren
Lynn Dillon Templeton

ROCHESTER, New York.—In common with many things today, Miss Irwin's new entertainment needs readjustment; not because it is not in harmony with the musical comedy note of the time, for it has some cleverly moderated and ingratiating jazz effects, but because its various kinds of material lack somewhat in proper proportion; it needs shaking down generally and building up in spots so that the divers features will have the right relative prominence. With remolding properly done, this theatrical offering should attain a good degree of popularity, for it has freshness, a generally capable company, and, above all, the irresistible comedy of Miss Irwin.

Mr. MacDonald has scarcely done his best by Miss Irwin. Although he has furnished a technically workmanlike book, with a story that has a fair degree of originality in development, he has not given her as full an opportunity as one could desire. He has fitted her well with a character—that of Alicia Penn, who enjoys the heated discussion caused by a book of clever comment and advice on love and matrimony she has secretly written under the name of Beatrice Barefax, until her puritanical dragon of an aunt, from whom she expects to inherit a fortune, sets out to track down the "liberal" author who would be too easy with men, and Alicia finds what she regards as good reasons for grave suspicions against her own husband. Miss Irwin is also provided with some good lines, and Messrs. Lewis and Young have given her two good songs, "Ida," a particularly good comedy number in the rendering of which she is ably assisted by Edward Warren and Dillon Templeton, who also do entertaining acrobatic and eccentric dancing, and "Jazzing the Alphabet," which she sings alone. Miss Irwin makes the most of all that falls to her lot. She displays again her rarely equal skill in making even the commonplace amusing.

Miss Lois Josephine contributes considerably to the performance. As a flirtatious widow, she does some good acting and singing, and she dances with her old-time suppleness and grace, if not with as much originality of design. Miss Helen Eley's singing pleases, and the Stanton's dance and sing breezily. George Bancroft is a vigorous, agreeable leading man. Most of the others do well, and the chorus is comely and capable. Mr. Snyder's music is tuneful; it has an original inter-weaving of jazz effects. The two settings are pleasing, one being of strikingly novel design.

On returning to the director's bungalow, His Excellency, from the steps of the bungalow and before a large concourse of people announced that the name of Sakchi was changed to "Jamshedpur" in memory of the founder of the Tata iron and steel company, Jamshedji N. Tata. In making the announcement, the Viceroy spoke in part as follows:

"Gentlemen, I have come down here today in the first place to see this fine example of Indian industry. As you know, it is the policy of my government to encourage all industries in India as far as it is possible to do so. In the second place I wanted to come here to express my appreciation of the great work which has been done by the Tata company during the past four years of this war. I can hardly imagine what we should have done during those four years if the Tata company had not been able to give us steel rails, which have been provided for us, not only for Mesopotamia, but for Egypt, Palestine, and East Africa, and I have come to express my thanks to the directorate of the company for all that they have done, and to Mr. Tutwiler, the general manager of this company, for the enthusiastic work which he brought to bear in this behalf during the past four years.

It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle, and here we now have this place set up with all its foundries and its workshops and its population of 40,000 to 50,000 people. The great enterprise has been due to the prescience, imagination, and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. We may well say that he has left a lasting memorial that we see all around, but you will be pleased to learn that, on account of the filial reverence of Sir Dorab Tata, this place will see a change in its name. It will no longer be known as Sakchi, but will be identified with the name of the founder, bearing down through the ages the name of Mr. Jamshedji Tata. Hereafter this place will be known by the name of Jamshedpur. It is my privilege here today, on this the first visit of a Viceroy to this place, to pay my tribute to the memory of that great man."

It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle, and here we now have this place set up with all its foundries and its workshops and its population of 40,000 to 50,000 people. The great enterprise has been due to the prescience, imagination, and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. We may well say that he has left a lasting memorial that we see all around, but you will be pleased to learn that, on account of the filial reverence of Sir Dorab Tata, this place will see a change in its name. It will no longer be known as Sakchi, but will be identified with the name of the founder, bearing down through the ages the name of Mr. Jamshedji Tata. Hereafter this place will be known by the name of Jamshedpur. It is my privilege here today, on this the first visit of a Viceroy to this place, to pay my tribute to the memory of that great man."

It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle, and here we now have this place set up with all its foundries and its workshops and its population of 40,000 to 50,000 people. The great enterprise has been due to the prescience, imagination, and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. We may well say that he has left a lasting memorial that we see all around, but you will be pleased to learn that, on account of the filial reverence of Sir Dorab Tata, this place will see a change in its name. It will no longer be known as Sakchi, but will be identified with the name of the founder, bearing down through the ages the name of Mr. Jamshedji Tata. Hereafter this place will be known by the name of Jamshedpur. It is my privilege here today, on this the first visit of a Viceroy to this place, to pay my tribute to the memory of that great man."

It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle, and here we now have this place set up with all its foundries and its workshops and its population of 40,000 to 50,000 people. The great enterprise has been due to the prescience, imagination, and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. We may well say that he has left a lasting memorial that we see all around, but you will be pleased to learn that, on account of the filial reverence of Sir Dorab Tata, this place will see a change in its name. It will no longer be known as Sakchi, but will be identified with the name of the founder, bearing down through the ages the name of Mr. Jamshedji Tata. Hereafter this place will be known by the name of Jamshedpur. It is my privilege here today, on this the first visit of a Viceroy to this place, to pay my tribute to the memory of that great man."

It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle, and here we now have this place set up with all its foundries and its workshops and its population of 40,000 to 50,000 people. The great enterprise has been due to the prescience, imagination, and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. We may well say that he has left a lasting memorial that we see all around, but you will be pleased to learn that, on account of the filial reverence of Sir Dorab Tata, this place will see a change in its name. It will no longer be known as Sakchi, but will be identified with the name of the founder, bearing down through the ages the name of Mr. Jamshedji Tata. Hereafter this place will be known by the name of Jamshedpur. It is my privilege here today, on this the first visit of a Viceroy to this place, to pay my tribute to the memory of that great man."

It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle, and here we now have this place set up with all its foundries and its workshops and its population of 40,000 to 50,000 people. The great enterprise has been due to the prescience, imagination, and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. We may well say that he has left a lasting memorial that we see all around, but you will be pleased to learn that, on account of the filial reverence of Sir Dorab Tata, this place will see a change in its name. It will no longer be known as Sakchi, but will be identified with the name of the founder, bearing down through the ages the name of Mr. Jamshedji Tata. Hereafter this place will be known by the name of Jamshedpur. It is my privilege here today, on this the first visit of a Viceroy to this place, to pay my tribute to the memory of that great man."

It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle, and here we now have this place set up with all its foundries and its workshops and its population of 40,000 to 50,000 people. The great enterprise has been due to the prescience, imagination, and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. We may well say that he has left a lasting memorial that we see all around, but you will be pleased to learn that, on account of the filial reverence of Sir Dorab Tata, this place will see a change in its name. It will no longer be known as Sakchi, but will be identified with the name of the founder, bearing down through the ages the name of Mr. Jamshedji Tata. Hereafter this place will be known by the name of Jamshedpur. It is my privilege here today, on this the first visit of a Viceroy to this place, to pay my tribute to the memory of that great man."

It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle, and here we now have this place set up with all its foundries and its workshops and its population of 40,000 to 50,000 people. The great enterprise has been due to the prescience, imagination, and genius of the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata. We may well say that he has left a lasting memorial that we see all around, but you will be pleased to learn that, on account of the filial reverence of Sir Dorab Tata, this place will see a change in its name. It will no longer be known as Sakchi, but will be identified with the name of the founder, bearing down through the ages the name of Mr. Jamshedji Tata. Hereafter this place will be known by the name of Jamshedpur. It is my privilege here today, on this the first visit of a Viceroy to this place, to pay my tribute to the memory of that great man."

It is hard to imagine that 10 years ago this place was scrub and jungle, and here we now have this place set up with

HOTELS AND MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
The Distinctive Boston House, with its unusual atmosphere, is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.
Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write me for it. Any inquiry gladly answered.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

Hotel Somerset
BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av., joining the famous Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms with bath and en-suites.
The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

Empire & Tuilleries Company
Operating

Hotel Empire

333 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

Hotel Tuilleries

270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

Famous Catherine de' Medici Ball Room may be secured at reasonable rates for Balls, Banquets, Association Meetings, etc.

THE SAVOY

EUROPEAN PLAN
455 Columbus Ave.,
Boston, Mass.
200 Rooms—200 Baths

RATES:
One Person \$1.00 per day
Two Persons \$2.00 and \$3.00 per day
Special rates by the week
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT
Illustrated Booklet on application.
Tel. Back Bay 8043
GEO. F. KIMBALL, Manager

WESTERN

Seattle, Washington
New Washington Hotel

with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to discriminating Monitor readers.
All rooms equipped with private bath.
European Plan, \$2.50 up.

Operated by J. C. Marmaduke

Shirley Hotel
DENVER, COLORADO

Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street
DENVER'S POPULAR HOTEL
200 ROOMS
ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotels and restaurants. Dining, Gardens and
Private Garage. Popular Prices.
JOHN B. DODGE, Manager.

EUROPEAN
LONDON, ENGLANDBolton House
19 and 20, Bolton Street, Mayfair
Central position, off Piccadilly.

Quiet and comfortably furnished rooms.
Good cuisine and valeting service.
Telephone: 4774, 50.

Near the British Museum
KINGSLEY HOTEL
Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square,
LONDON, W.C. 1
Passenger lifts. Fireproof Floors.
Bedrooms, Breakfast and Attendant from
full price and less per person.
Tels. Trafalgar, 2000, 2001, 2002.
Phone: Museum 1332-3.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
Sussex, England

YORK PRIVATE HOTEL
Central Position, Facing Sea.
Comfort and Cleanliness. Good Cuisine.
Tariff on Application.
Phone: Bexhill 307

Hotel Norge
Christiania, Norway

70 rooms, all sanitary improvements.
EINAR NELSON, Manager

NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel
28th Street
Near Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK
Announcing a Third Addition



Room and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

Geo. H. Newton
Manager
Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

1000 ROOMS

The addition also includes large new dining rooms. The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be zealously maintained.

"HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"
Hotel Majestic
COLEMAN TOWNSEND
Central Park West
at the 27th St. Motor Gateway
NEW YORK
A hotel of DISTINCTION
For guests of DISCRIMINATION
With tariff in MODERATION

Readers of this publication appreciate the home atmosphere and refined environment of the Majestic.
Near the center of interest—comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

BELLAK'S SELECT HOTELS
IN NEW YORK CITY
RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
Accommodations, accessible.
Room and meals, \$17 weekly up.
RUTLEDGE

Lexington Ave., at 30th St.
Also desirable accommodations
of rooms without meals \$1.50 day up.
THE HOTELS
NORTHLAND, 12th and 73rd
ASHTON, 93rd Mad. Ave.

ACCESSIBLE and charming in environment,
yet far enough away from the hum of every day life.

GOLF EVERY DAY ON OUR
EIGHTEEN HOLE COURSE

For details, rates, etc., apply to
GEO. A. ADAMS, Manager, 12th and 73rd
Washington, Ask Mr. Foster, at Shepard
Marshall, 12th and 73rd, Washington;
Raymond & White, 17 Temple Place;
Beckman's, 333 Washington St., Boston.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

TI CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. L. N. Y.

CLASSIFIED EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

LONDON

Reneé le Roy

5, HANOVER STREET, W.



Paris Hats in London

Makers of Scotch Fabrics
to Royalty

LADIES' TAILORING

Our Goods Are Noted for
COMFORT, DURABILITY and VALUE

A. C. GRANT, Ltd.

24 Maddox Street, London, W.

MRS. WILLSON

of the Art Studio and Emporium Agency
at 53 SLOANE SQUARE

invites visitors to view her new stock.

PICTURES, GIFTS, BOOKS

Vocalists and Pianists recommended. Posts

waiting for Government, also for masts of all

descriptions. In London and provinces.

Tel. Victoria 6165

Telephone Western 2062

Trousseaux

à la spécialité

Gothorff Court Dressmaker

Tea Gowns

Day and Evening Gowns

Coats and Skirts, etc.

82, GLOUCESTER ROAD, S. W. 7.

Near Gloucester Rd. Station

THE ARTISTIC DRESS SHOP

55 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W.L.

Everything for wear in charming

and artistic colourings

and design.

MRS. BODKIN

Phone Mayfair 2301

THE COURT DRESSMAKERS

43 Upper Baker St., London, N.W.

Specialities—Models combining

original ideas and artistic colouring.

MAISON ODETTE

23 Notting Hill Gate

LONDON, W.

Artistic Hats

for all occasions at moderate charges.

BLouses & Specialty

Personal attention given.

MRS. UNITE

Charming Original Model Hats

26 Craven Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W. 2

FLORENCE COOLEY

121 Queen's Road, Bayswater

MILLINERY

For All Occasions

French Veilings, Flowers and Mounts

Renovations a Specialty

ARTHUR'S STORES

WESTBURY GROVE

For Best Quality

MEAT

FISH AND FLESH

GROCERY AND PROVISIONS

COOKED MEATS

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

MISS BAHLIE

has pleasure in recommending

MADAME JEANNETTE & ALICE HOOKER

18 Connaught St., Hyde Park, W. 2.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKING

Evening Dresses and Court Dresses a specialty.

MADAME GUNTER

Evening Dresses and Tailormades

MODERATE PRICES

156 Sloane Street

Phone Mayfair 4776

ODETTE & WELLS

MODEL GOWNS & COSTUMES

Court Dressmakers

46 BAKER STREET, W. 1.

DAINTY THINGS

Made for DANCER, PARTIES &c.

All lessons given in Swimming and all

branches of Cookery at the Confectionery and

Confectioner's School, 14 Yeoman's Row, Brompton

Hill, S. W. 3.

KENNINGTON LACE SCHOOL

139, KENNINGTON HIGH STREET, W. 8.

Lace Mended, Cleaned, Attired and For Sale

LESSONS GIVEN

Tel. Western 127.

HANDMADE LINGERIE

and Spangles Corsets Made to Measure

FOLLIT, 2 Edinburgh Mansions

VICTORIA STREET, S. W. 1.

DRECOLLE

COURT MILLINER

18 BEAUCHAMP PLACE, S. W. 1

Hats from 20s.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER

Madame PAULIN, 150 Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W.

makes up ladies' materials, also cuts, fits and

repairs.

MILLINERY

Miss Threadingham,

10 Park Mansions Arcade, S. W. 1

(Opposite Knightsbridge Tube Station)

WINDOW CLEANING

and CARPET CLEANING

The Recent Window Cleaning Co. Ltd.

82, Victoria St., S. W. 1. Tel. Vic. 6071

WINDOW CLEANER

by Soldier

G. Martindale, Ed., Peckham R. E.

J. GREGG & CO., Ltd.

Sheffield Cutlers and Ironmongers

Flash Lamps and Batteries

27 SLOANE SQUARE

196 Kensington

Mayfair School of Dancing

Principals: Miss Falsham and Miss Quant.

Students and teachers thoroughly trained and

proficient.

G. Green's Green Room, Brompton Road, London, W. 1 (including Times Book Club).

PASSAGE & SHIPPING AGENT

CHAS. F. HORNCastle

Invites those about to travel by Air, Sea, or

Land to consult him, and the best of his

wide experience and personal attention.

NO EXTRA EXPENSE INCURRED

St. Helen's Place, E. C. Phone 3054 City

THE HOME & OFFICE WASTE

PAPER & CARTAGE CO.

Head Office: 100, Terrace High Road, Kilburn.

W. E. 6.

27 Norfolk Mews, Paddington.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1919

CLASSIFIED EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

LONDON

EMILE

9 Hanover Square, W. 1

Court-Dressmaker

Tel: 3862 Gerrard

Belle Small

59, George St., Baker St., W. 1

NEW MODELS in
COSTUMES, GOWNS, and
BLOUSES

At prices to suit all

Furrier and Ladies' Tailor

PRICE LIST:

All 20 in.

Depth, Each

26 in. 10/-

50 in. 12/-

60 in. 14/-

Locally Post

Free

Kindly mention

The Christian

Science

Monitor

During Summer

months For al-

terations, a

representative

description are

skillfully exe-

cuted at charges

consistent with

reliable Furri-

er. Representa-

tive prices of fash-

ionable furs

free.

ARTHUR PERRY, Furrier

12, Argyll Place, LONDON, W. 1.

By appointment

W. Hayford & Sons

To Her Majesty

The Queen.

Garden Curacao 3/6.

6/11. Fine Pedal Hats

from 10/11. As illus-

trated Charming Hat in

Natural Coarse Straw

trimmed ribbon. 26/11.

Trimmed Hats in

Choice Designs.

PERRY'S

MOTH-PROOF

BAGS

FOR

Storing FURS

or

making Table to

take Moth.

No Chemicals what-

ever required.

Absolutely reliable.

With care lasts for

years.

PEARSALL'S

HIGH-GRADE

VESTA

COALS

PEARSALL, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

125, Westbourne Park Road, W. 2.

PHONE: Park 4000

DISTRIBUTING DEPOTS and Branch Offices

in all parts of London

GARDEN CONTRACTOR

EDWARD PERRY

CLOTHES

FLYING

LADIES'

BAGS

LADIES'

CLOTHING

LADIES'</

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MAURICE ROSTAND'S "CASANOVA" IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. Maurice Rostand, eldest son of the poet, Edmond Rostand, recently presented a new play in three acts entitled "Casanova," at the Théâtre des Bouffes Parisiennes. Casanova! This name calls up visions of the Venice of the Eighteenth Century, where the Carnival used to last for six months, and where the frivolous and serious occupations of life were accomplished by masked cavaliers and ladies with the most bewilderment and disconcertingly romantic results.

No hero could be more tempting for a writer than this daring adventurer, who began life as an abbé and was successively violinist, writer, critic, swindler, diplomatist; who founded in Paris a factory of printed stuffs; who was, moreover, a gambler and a thorough man about town. Casanova was on intimate terms with Voltaire, Jean Jacques Rousseau, the great Catherine of Russia, Cagliostro, Metastasio, Frederick II, and Pope Benedict XIV., and closed his career as librarian in a Bohemian castle!

Yet M. Maurice Rostand seems to have willfully omitted in his play all the most picturesque incidents of the life of this astounding fortune hunter, and even to have disfigured his character. Casanova was generous; he flung money out of the windows for those who captured his capricious fancy. In M. Maurice Rostand's play he appears, on the contrary, in a particularly unpleasing light. Why did not M. Maurice Rostand show him to us in Padua as a boy, in Vienna, at Rome in the papal palace, at Constantinople, at Paris, which he was the first to endow with a national lottery; and lastly as a man who had not learned wisdom with the passing years?

M. Maurice Rostand, however, for some reason known only to himself, has preferred to place him in a Venetian inn held by a certain Balsamo, who is almost as disreputable as Casanova himself. The inn is sheltering all the various feminine conquests of Casanova, who all sup with him in turn, which rather wounds the feelings of the candid Elvira, niece of the Pope, whom he has promised to "try, but whom he abandons at last because he 'really loves her.' And this detail perhaps proves that in his heart of hearts Casanova is not such a really bad fellow after all!

One can imagine the intrigue, or rather intrigues, which follow in rapid succession. It is a "vaudeville in verse," and which one can but regret is not signed by another name than that which is so widely associated with the greatest modern French poet. If, as has been intimated, M. Maurice Rostand trades upon his father's reputation to succeed, he is engaged in a dangerous game which might well prove at last a definite stumbling-block on his way to success in the lyrical domain.

Casanova is beautifully staged. The scenery and costumes were designed by M. Georges Barbier, who is one of the most subtle artists of the day.

Mme. Jeanne Renouard tries to overstep her rather limited talent in the rôle of Elvira and fails, although remaining a delightfully pretty apparition. Mme. Marcelle Génial, in the rôle of the Queen of Bohemia, acts the part with exquisite grace. M. Roger Karl personifies Casanova with much tact, and succeeds in appearing neither ridiculous nor vain, whilst playing his difficult part with much authority; and M. Boucot, the music hall comedian, is an irresistibly funny valet. A troop of pretty women in exquisite costumes interpret very agreeably the minor rôles, whilst a trained parrot reveals a marvelous self-control in front of the blazing footlights and delights the audience with his painfully appropriate remarks!

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (March 6)—Miss Lillah McCarthy has chosen Arnold Bennett's new play, "Judith," to open the management of the Kingsway Theater. The play is founded on the apocryphal Book of Judith, and Miss McCarthy will play the part of the heroic Jewess. The scenes are laid in the besieged city of Bethulia and in or near Holofernes' camp, and playgoers are promised some very striking scenery designed by Charles Ricketts. The piece is to be "tried-out" at Earls Court on April 7, and a fortnight later at Manchester, finally reaching London about the first week in May. One is inclined to think at first that stern drama and tragedy alone will hold the stage; but remembering that Arnold Bennett is the author and how often he shows the influence of Bernard Shaw, one might be sure there would be moments of startling unconventionality. It is therefore, not so surprising as it might be to hear that comedy shares with his painfully appropriate remarks.

A matter of fact, the chief charm of the piece was its many dances and clever dances. Every song, almost ended with a dance in the good old fashioned style, and the best among those who excelled therein were Miss Ethel Baird as Nancy, the maid, and Mr. Lawrence Barclay as her sailor boy. Mr. Harry Drummond, the hero, and Mr. Dare Phillips, his friend, acted and danced easily, while some excellent singing was heard from Mr. Norman Williams in songs of more serious and romantic nature. The cast also included Mr. Lennox Pawle, Miss Violet Elliot, Miss Dorothy Hammond, and Miss Marjorie Maxwell.

The Criterion was not built for musical comedy was shown by the cramped space for the orchestra. And one of the first things to be observed on entering the theater was the "percussion" man, who, having been squeezed out of the orchestra, was sitting in solitary grandeur on the level of the stalls surrounded by his tympanies, side-drums, triangle, cymbals, and all sorts of clappers, hoots and whistles. He seemed, among a somewhat furred first-night company, the calmest man in the theater, and took his cue for a bang, whistle, or tool with perfect precision and utter unselfishness.

Mr. B. Macdonald Hastings, whose play, "A Certain Liveliness," was recently reviewed in these columns, is the author of the new piece chosen by Miss Marie Löhr to follow "Nurse" concern.

"Benson" at the Globe. The new play is an adaptation of Joseph Conrad's popular novel, "Victory," which title, up to the present, it is intended to adhere to. It is not a war play, although as readers of the book will recall, there is a brutal German in it named Schomberg, who keeps a fashionable hotel bearing his name, where most of the action of the play takes place. There is also a Mr. Jones, who plays an important part in the development of the story, and of course an attractive heroine called Lena, who has been described as "a wayward, mysterious, but lovely girl." She shares with a strange being named Axel Heyst the final tragedy, which takes place on an island.

The seating capacity of the new Winter Garden Theater is to be 1700, with standing room for 500 more. Stalls will occupy the whole ground floor, the prices ranging from 5s. to half a guinea: 7s. 6d. and 5s. will be charged in the first circle, and 2s. 6d. for the back rows, which are to take the place of the old pit-stalls.

"BETSY" AS A MUSICAL COMEDY

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England — Not many years after the Franco-German war, F. C. Burnand, the famous editor of Punch, adapted a French comedy and called it "Betsy." It ran at the Criterion Theater for 408 nights, those being days when there were very few matinées. "Centuries" count up much quicker nowadays when three or four matinées often go to the week.

Well, to show how hard up makers of musical pieces seem to be for possible "books," this old farce has been made the framework—it cannot be anything else—of a new musical farce, entitled "Oh! Don't, Dolly!" produced at the same theater, oddly enough, as the original, on March 3. Its adapters are Messrs. Max Pemberton and Elstace Ponsonby, and its "presenters" are certain people who stand for a combine called Musical Farces, Limited. How much the accent comes on the "Limited" time alone will show.

But the new piece certainly had a most promising reception, the Australian "coo-ee" predominating in the applause from the fact that the principal comedian, Mr. W. S. Percy, was from "down-under," and compatriots in khaki had come in force to support him. However, the new production is limited as regards tenancy to four weeks, as Lady Wyndham (Miss Mary Moore) wants the theater for a new play by Miss Gladys Unger, in which she will make her reappearance on the stage.

But long before that, unless the first night forecast is more uncertain than usual, the piece will have won the ear of London playgoers. One says ear with intent because it is by its bright, rippling tunes and rhythms that "Oh! Don't, Dolly!" is going to succeed. Therefore, contrary to custom, but in all fairness, let first praise be given to Mr. George Dorley, the conductor-composer, for the sparkling music that fills each act, and which the adapters have had the good sense to make full use of. Actual novelty, of course, it does not show, and no one can expect it as long as the present popular song and dance types assail the theater composer at every turn.

With its many points that make for success it is a pity that the Criterion piece, through its chief comedian, should adopt means to force popularity by cheap humor and cheaper song. Surely it is time all alleged wit on Moses and Aaron was sent to join the mother-in-law jokes in exile. Most people thought it had. The story was even less original, being the usual farce ending by everybody discovering and forgiving everybody else in the last breathless moment, with the curtain hurrying down as if to catch the applause before people came to their seats.

Apart from the music, the success of the piece is due to the astuteness of the authors in never allowing the action to flag. All the cast works at top speed, and merrily they perform their task. Dolly, it should be said, is a young man theoretically tied to his mother's apron-strings. His bogus tutor being the chief comedian, it is easy to see what variation could be played on the famous lessons given to one Bianca in another play. Anyway, Mr. W. S. Percy as a low comedian has his business thoroughly, and in Pecksniffian get-up gaged and danced with all the zest of a first-class patter artist.

A matter of fact, the chief charm of the piece was its many dances and clever dances. Every song, almost ended with a dance in the good old fashioned style, and the best among those who excelled therein were Miss Ethel Baird as Nancy, the maid, and Mr. Lawrence Barclay as her sailor boy. Mr. Harry Drummond, the hero, and Mr. Dare Phillips, his friend, acted and danced easily, while some excellent singing was heard from Mr. Norman Williams in songs of more serious and romantic nature. The cast also included Mr. Lennox Pawle, Miss Violet Elliot, Miss Dorothy Hammond, and Miss Marjorie Maxwell.

The Criterion was not built for musical comedy was shown by the cramped space for the orchestra. And one of the first things to be observed on entering the theater was the "percussion" man, who, having been squeezed out of the orchestra, was sitting in solitary grandeur on the level of the stalls surrounded by his tympanies, side-drums, triangle, cymbals, and all sorts of clappers, hoots and whistles. He seemed, among a somewhat furred first-night company, the calmest man in the theater, and took his cue for a bang, whistle, or tool with perfect precision and utter unselfishness.

Mr. B. Macdonald Hastings, whose play, "A Certain Liveliness," was recently reviewed in these columns, is the author of the new piece chosen by Miss Marie Löhr to follow "Nurse" concern.

A LITTLE TALK WITH FRANK BACON

By The Christian Science Monitor

Copyright 1919 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved

Frank Bacon's boyhood was passed in a California village called Mountain View. If he were sitting on a fence in the main street of his home town whittling a stick and talking to you or

strange to say, was as Daddy Graham in "The Fortune Hunter," which was by my collaborator in "Lightnin'" Winchell Smith. Mr. Smith and I often chatted about an idea I had—the character of "Lightnin'" Bill Jones, but it was several seasons later before Winchell added his technique to my conception and brought Bill Jones to life.

"How does it feel to capture Broadway, Frank?" I asked.

"Well, there was a gentleman at

advent, plays a part exactly fitted to his talents. No actor within present memory can be so amusingly bored as Mr. Young. Miss Taliaferro finds Annabel rot at all difficult to portray. The other players do well with parts of small requirements.

The piece is frequently amusing, if not refreshingly novel. It is clean throughout, excepting for the setting of its final scene, at a railroad station on the Divide; this presents a smudgy desert and an astoundingly soiled sunrise. The settings of the other scenes, evidently having been done with a brush, not a mop, are adequate.

immediate production. However, two ideas which may possibly develop into plays were discovered, as well as a promising scenario. The actor says the chief defects of the manuscripts were lack of technical knowledge and absence of a story. When novel ideas were found they were swamped by a mass of hopeless matter, poorly handled. Characterization was generally lacking."

"First to Last," a new play by Samuel Shipman and Percival Wilde, is soon to be produced by William Harris.

"Three Wise Fools," it is stated, is to be acted in London by the company now appearing at the Criterion Theater.

Henri de Vries, the Dutch protean actor, is rehearsing a play called "Luck," in which he is to play a dual rôle.

PARIS, France—The public generally agrees that "Le Sourire du Faune," by M. André Rivoire, recently given at the Comédie Française, is a little masterpiece. But in these troubled times the public is inclined to welcome with much indulgence any play which does not remind it in each scene of the war, of the Bolsheviks, or of Leagues of Nations, but which, on the contrary, allows it to indulge in delightful, sentimental day-dreams of some agreeable if distant period when bewigged and powdered gentlemen could safely allow themselves the luxury of the most fanciful and costly caprices without giving a thought to impending taxes on capital!

M. André Rivoire, who is nothing if not a very subtle student of human nature, has recognized the requirements of his audience. He has, therefore, taken the following ingredients: a marquis, a pretty orphan girl, Rose; an orphan boy, Pascal; a disreputable nephew, Francois; and has placed them for forty-five minutes in a romantic garden, provided with a delightful wall overgrown with ivy, in the neighborhood of a marble faun, whose demoralizing, or rather educational, influence is the basis of the slight intrigue of this agreeable pastoral.

The Marquis, who has lived long enough to understand the vanity of the world and its pomps, forms the plan of bringing up two children far from the influence of society and convention, in the midst of nature. He has decided to allow them just to "grow" like Topsy, in the most Eden-like of gardens, and philosophically to await developments.

When the curtain rises on André Rivoire's little sketch, Rose is 15 and Pascal a year older. Yet they are still mere children and live and play together in true boy and girl fashion. But unfortunately, Francois, the disreputable nephew of the Marquis, discovers the rustic retreat of his rich uncle, and, as he is hard pressed by many debts, he scales the old wall which so adequately protected the children from outside influences and drops down, an unwelcome guest, into the garden. He immediately falls in love with Rose, who is certainly refreshing change from the hard coquettish, society women whose company he generally frequents. And he naturally proceeds to tell the girl of his love.

But Rose does not understand him. She does not know what love means, and her extreme and sincere innocence shames Francois, who realizes the crime he is about to commit. He leaves her, having it is to be presumed, obtained from his uncle enough to pay his debts. But Rose is changed, for the love scene appropriately took place near an old marble faun which is like the guardian of the garden, and the enigmatic smile on the faun's marble countenance suddenly opens up to Rose a new vista. She instinctively decides that she loves Pascal, and they "marry and live happily ever after" as in the good old fairy tale of yore.

This delicate little pastoral has less artistic value than "Il Etait une Bergère," M. André Rivoire's preceding play, which classed him amongst the leading young poets of France.

Mme. Nizan, who won a first prize at the Conservatoire this year, is a youthful Rose, who has not, unfortunately, completely freed herself from certain rather irritating mannerisms, Roger Gollard interprets the youthful sentiments of Pascal with much candor, whilst M. Lafon is an excellent Marquis.

The faun is attractive, and the garden, which plays an important rôle in this play, is all that an old-fashioned garden should be, and would certainly have won the approbation of Bacon.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Edward Robins and William Conway presented Miss Mabel Taliaferro in "Luck in Pawn," a comedy by Marvin Taylor, at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater, New York City; evening of March 24, 1919. The cast:

Mrs. Griffith Vance..... Brenda Fowler
Mrs. R. Standish Norton..... Ann Worthington
Richard Standish Norton..... Roland Young
Dr. Col. Bently..... Robert Adams
Donald Ranier..... William Walcott
Anabel Lee..... Miss Taliaferro
Mrs. John Logan..... Florence Short
Griffith Vance..... Charles Brown
John Logan..... Harry Ashford
Hotel Clerk..... L. Molton Clodagh
Nathan Armsbridge..... Robert Fischer

NEW YORK, New York—Penniless Anabel Lee drops unexpectedly into the bourse of wealthy Richard Standish Norton. The affection is spontaneous and mutual. Scheming Mrs. Griffith Vance seeks to retrieve the Vance fortunes by marrying their Beth to Richard, who has \$10,000,000 for each of his names, and therefore, as heroes go, is, as the modern returning hero would say, "no piker." The course of true love never runs smooth. "There's many a slip 'twix the cup and the lip." "Faint heart ne'er won fair lady." And so on, from first curtain to last. Just beyond the last, that mythical region known as "forever-after land."

Frank then left his dressing room to play a scene and while he was gone I recalled some of the excellent character studies he has given to the American stage, studies that have made him the actor's actor—beloved of his fellow craftsmen—in "The Fortune Hunter," "The Miracle Man," "Stop Thief," and "The Cinderella Man." Frank has never been much press-agented nor has he ever been a Broadway favorite in the "theatrical Sunday supplement" sense, but he is a thorough artist. Long-contained applause marked Frank's exit from the scene, and soon he was back in the dressing room continuing his story.

"After many weary years of traveling in stock and occasionally lingers in repertoire I managed my own company in Portland, Oregon, after which I settled down for a long period at the Alcazar Theater, San Francisco, playing a different rôle every week. My first engagement in the east,

Interest in life is revived by Annabel's

maxims apply only to the plot, as it sells along under poles blown bare by the rough winds of many seasons. They are not always apropos to the dialogue, for much of it, especially that given to Richard and Annabel, is written with deft humor, a humor of amusing character, not unlike the cobwebby conversation Miss Clare Kummer spins. And there is, too, a refreshing figure in the pawnbroker, who lands high and dry, in "society," with Annabel. This money-lender is done extremely well by Robert Fischer. Once in a while the stage fire escapes caricature, Roland Young, as the bored Croesus, whose associates have read 250 play manuscripts during the last six months, but have found nothing suitable for

immediate production. However, two ideas which may possibly develop into plays were discovered, as well as a promising scenario. The actor says the chief defects of the manuscripts were lack of technical knowledge and absence of a story. When novel ideas were found they were swamped by a mass of hopeless matter, poorly handled. Characterization was generally lacking."

"First to Last," a new play by Sam Shipman and Percival Wilde, is soon to be produced by William Harris.

"Three Wise Fools," it is stated, is to be acted in London by the company now appearing at the Criterion Theater.

Henri de Vries, the Dutch protean actor, is rehearsing a play called "Luck in Pawn," in which he is to play a dual rôle.

"Le Sourire du Faune," by M. André Rivoire, romantic play by M. André Rivoire, at the Comédie Française, Paris.

PARIS, France—The public generally agrees that "Le Sourire du Faune," by M. André Rivoire, recently given at the Comédie Française, is a little masterpiece. But in these troubled times the public is inclined to welcome with much indulgence any play which does not remind it in each scene of the war, of the Bolsheviks, or of Leagues of Nations, but which, on the contrary, allows it to indulge in delightful, sentimental day-dreams of some agreeable if distant period when bewigged and powdered gentlemen could safely allow themselves the luxury of the most fanciful and costly caprices without giving a thought to impending taxes on capital!

"First to Last," a new play by Sam Shipman and Percival Wilde, is soon to be produced by William Harris.

"Three Wise Fools," it is stated, is to be acted in London by the company now appearing at the Criterion Theater.

Henri de Vries, the Dutch protean actor, is rehearsing a play called "Luck in Pawn," in which he is to play a dual rôle.

"Le Sourire du Faune," by M. André Rivoire, romantic play by M. André Rivoire, at the Comédie Française, Paris.

PARIS, France—The public generally agrees that "Le Sourire du Faune," by M. André Rivoire, recently given at the Comédie Française, is a little masterpiece. But in these troubled times the public is inclined to welcome with much indulgence any play which does not remind it in each scene of the war, of the Bolsheviks, or of Leagues of Nations, but which, on the contrary, allows it to indulge in delightful, sentimental day-dreams of some agreeable if distant period when bewigged and powdered gentlemen could safely allow themselves the luxury of the most fanciful and costly caprices without giving a thought to impending taxes on capital!

"First to Last," a new play by Sam Shipman and Percival Wilde, is soon to be produced by William Harris.

"Three Wise Fools," it is stated, is to be acted in London by the company now appearing at the Criterion Theater.

Henri de Vries, the Dutch protean actor, is rehearsing a play called "Luck in Pawn," in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear;  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1919

EDITORIALS

Americanization

WITH the peace treaty still unsigned and the League of Nations plan still undetermined, it would seem to be almost too early to broach a question as to what America must do to set its house in order "after the war." There may even be a doubt, here and there, that America needs to do anything of the sort; or a feeling, instead, that America, having helped win the war, and having come out with great riches in spite of mammoth expenditures, is doing very well indeed as she is. It is fair to say, however, that great numbers of the American people realize not only that there is here an urgent need of something akin to reconstruction, but also that no time should be lost before undertaking the work. There are many who laugh at the idea of bolshevism in the United States, as there are many more who argue in favor of United States "isolation from Europe" as something that ought to be "maintained," but these apparently fail utterly to discover significance in the fact that the men who engineered and carried out the political disintegration of Russia did the job with plans which they had drawn and perfected in the United States. People on the western side of the Atlantic have been accustomed to think of anarchy as something remote, something European, something that might show its influence sporadically in the United States but could have its habitat only in Russia. Can the people of the United States catch the meaning of the fact that the anarchism that has laid Russia low made its way across the Atlantic in an easterly direction?

As everybody knows, America is a free country. Its people are so free to go their own course that thousands of them can live their lives together in "colonies" in the congested sections of great cities without being so much as approached by the daily life of the so-called native American sections, and without being interfered with by the governmental authorities so long as there are no actual infractions of law and order. There is so much freedom of the kind here intimated that the peculiarly industrial states and cities of the United States today include from thirty-one million to thirty-five million people, native to Europe or of overseas parentage, who not only reflect European sentiment, but whose bonds of sympathy with European elements and conditions are almost stronger than any that join them with the people of America. Upward of thirty-one millions of people who enjoy the liberty of America and yet know little or nothing of the individual responsibility of every true American for the maintenance of that liberty, who accept the substance of liberty without understanding its obligations! Is it any wonder that they join in strikes and disturbances only too readily, under leaders as thoroughly European as themselves? The wonder is that disturbances have not been more numerous and more far-reaching.

What shall be done to bring these millions to know the real America, the idea as well as the place? For the country that could not long endure half free half slave, can hardly continue much longer two-thirds American and one-third European.

An answer has already been offered in the word "Americanization." It is a word that is on the tongues of social workers, government agents and department chiefs, municipal officials, superintendents of community centers, and immigration experts; it is in the reviews and magazines, in the newspapers, in countless leaflets and pamphlets; it sums up the plans of hundreds of new groups and old organizations that have seen the need and are eager to meet it. Yet, in spite of all that is being done in spite of all the publicity that has been accorded to the various phases of the problem since the enemy-alien disclosures of the war brought it prominently into view, the great body of American people as yet give no sign that they sense the situation. There is a tremendous inertia operative against any thoroughgoing appreciation of the true conditions. The native-born cannot seem to realize that the United States of modern industrialism is not the old United States of the school histories printed previous to 1880, not altogether the United States of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "America." Those of the population who take the older conception for granted, have difficulty in recognizing any special meaning in the term "international" as applied to an individual. The native-born, as a body, are as dense in their way with respect to the Europeanism now domiciled in the United States as the foreign-born are, in their way, to the true meaning of America.

What does it all mean if not obviously this, that these opposing elements are simply strangers to one another? One might say that if only points of contact could be established, the two elements would come together, learn to understand one another, and all would be well. The social welfare workers and government officials are saying this; and the community centers, like tiny lighthouses in the vastness of an ocean, are doing their best to meet the need. These efforts, however, while commendable, are, by force of circumstances, artificial. A greater benefit might result from taking advantage of the relation already existing in countless instances, where the foreign-born element provides the employees for an industry and the native-born element is present in the employer groups. The opportunity offered by such a relationship is only too often overlooked, or, if recognized, is neglected. Too often the employer groups have dealt with their foreign-born employees only as "the help," the means of carrying on the business; they have had no conception of the possible results of allowing the abyss that yawns between the ordinary thought-processes of employee and employer to continue unbridged, or they have thought of that abyss only as something that, at its worst, would mean nothing else than a more or less costly interruption of the business by a strike or a walkout.

The meaning of America must be brought home to employers such as these. They, as well as the foreign-born employee, must become intimately conscious of the

American idea. They must be led to realize, before any further social and industrial explosions are required to point the lesson, that in America the advantages of freedom and liberty cannot forever be enjoyed by a few at the expense of the many. Employers and employees must come to see and acknowledge that under the American idea each benefits and prospers only as opportunity is afforded for the benefit and prosperity of all. Liberty under the American idea does not consort with exploitation, any more than it fosters anarchy. In America, the key to all right activity and organization is and always has been, commonwealth, which is to say the welfare of all in common. And Americanization, under whatever agency, will fall short of its proper effect unless it brings this fact home to native-born and foreign-born alike.

Australia and American Beef Trust

IN the course of an interview with a representative of this paper, some months ago, Francis J. Heney, who, as special attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, conducted the investigation in behalf of the United States Government into the packers' methods of doing business, made an important statement in regard to the international aspect of the question. "This combination," he said, alluding to the five great packing companies of the United States, "is also calculated to cause friction with the Australian and South American governments, where the packers have already inaugurated the same system of control, and also with England and other European governments which are already complaining about extortionate prices on food products which are traceable directly to it." Recent dispatches from Melbourne show clearly that, as far as Australia is concerned, this represents a just appraisement of the situation.

The position is somewhat as follows: When Mr. Hughes was at the head of the Australian Labor Party, one of his great policies was fighting the so-called American Beef Trust and other alleged combines. The Australian Industries Preservation Act, however, was found inadequate for taking effective action, and Mr. Hughes, on three separate occasions, attempted to secure special legislation to enable him to deal with the matter, but each time party conditions and state jealousies prevented the achievement of his purpose. Today the Official Labor Party is estranged from Mr. Hughes, and Liberals, who form so large a part of the new Nationalist Party, have always fought steadily against granting the powers he is anxious to obtain. The Australian Prime Minister, however, is specially tenacious on such issues, and it is well known that he aims at securing powers to enable the federal Parliament to legislate with respect to trusts, combines, and monopolies in relation to the production, manufacture, or supply of goods, or the supply of services in any part of the Commonwealth.

If the powers sought are obtained, each and every combination in restraint of trade will, it is claimed, be most effectively reached, as, if all other measures fail, the Australian Parliament will have the power to take over the whole concern and run it on nationalized lines. How much support the Prime Minister will today secure for such a policy it is not easy to estimate, but, for some time before the war, there had been, throughout the Commonwealth, a steadily growing feeling in favor of granting the federal Parliament just such powers as Mr. Hughes is intent on securing.

Meaning of the New Steel Prices

FURTHER reductions in the prices of steel products in the United States have been agreed upon by the trade, with the approval of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce at Washington. This step has been taken for the purpose of encouraging buying and stimulating business generally. It is confidently believed that the results hoped for will be achieved. Many orders are said to have been held back pending lower prices for iron and steel. These will now probably be placed, and it is thought that new undertakings of magnitude, which have been held in abeyance during the fast four years by reason of the war, will be begun. It has been commonly said that when consumers of iron, steel, and other commodities were once convinced that a bottom level had been reached, orders would be placed without further hesitation. On this point the Industrial Board makes the following formal statement:

In giving its approval to the schedule of prices just decided upon for the principal articles of iron and steel the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, carrying out the purpose for which it was created, believes that a level has been reached below which the public should not expect to buy during the current year. The purpose of the board is to bring about such a lower level of prices as will effect stability and stimulate trade to the end that business and industry can proceed and build up with confidence and provide maximum employment.

It is not expected that commodity prices generally will be as low as before the war. At least, in the natural order of things, it is not probable that they will recede to pre-war levels this year. If inflation is mainly responsible for high prices, as commonly conceded, then deflation must come about before prices can decline to any great extent, and the process of deflation is apt to be tedious. The scaling down of prices of steel and iron still leaves the figures all the way from 19 to 98 per cent above those prevailing before the beginning of the war. It is estimated that in the production of iron and steel the item of labor constitutes 70 or 80 per cent of the total cost. Wages, which have not anywhere been reduced to any extent, are about 100 per cent higher than before the war. Hence the cost of production has undergone little change of late. As business becomes more active the demand for labor will increase, and many people believe that in the course of a few months there will be practically no unemployment in the United States. It therefore seems hardly likely that there will be any general reduction in wages.

The railroads are the largest consumers of steel in the country. They are now in dire need of new equipment and new rails. There has been practically no development on transportation lines during the war, and improvements have been few. The time has, in many cases, arrived when rehabilitation can be postponed no

longer. This will mean much business for the steel mills. It also means greater activity for the equipment companies and allied industries, and it does not require much imagination to perceive how business generally will thus receive a great impetus.

German Activities in Spain

ALTHOUGH, as far as the "evolution of the new Germany" is concerned, the world is anxiously invited to look to Weimar, those who are familiar with the true inwardness of the German system will occasionally let their gaze stray elsewhere for light and leading. And the more familiar one is with the German system, and the more fully one recognizes the simple fact that it remains today, in spite of all that has happened, singularly intact, the more will one turn one's attention periodically to Spain. In Spain, during the war, the German system reached its fullest development. From the Prince de Ratibor, controlling, from the German embassy in Madrid, a vast system of intrigue and intimidation, down to the humblest German vice-consul, eagerly engaged in serving German interests in some remote inland town, the great machine worked specially well and smoothly in all its parts. It has by no means ceased to work since Germany collapsed and sued for peace. True, the Prince de Ratibor and all his staff have departed, with no little heralding of the fact, from Madrid. True, too, from the signs outside his consulates throughout the country, "democratic" Germany has deleted the word "imperial"; yet, every week that passes produces its evidence to show that, both in the embassy and in the consulate, business is, or may shortly be, carried on very much "as usual."

Some weeks ago, in dispatches to this paper from Madrid it was pointed out that, far from the German propagandist in Spain being put out of action by the collapse of the Central Powers, he was quite evidently embarking on a new campaign, long foreseen as desirable and duly provided for. German societies were making their appearance mysteriously on all hands; whilst the idea was being assiduously conveyed to the public through the press, in a thousand different ways, that the defeat of Germany was very far from being so decisive as the Allies would like to make out; that Germany was never so great as in the hour of defeat; and that, with her wonderful enterprise, self-sacrifice, and devotion to country she would yet stagger the world by the rapidity and overwhelming completeness of her recovery.

The latest word from Spain goes to show that there is no lessening in this effort. On the contrary, with all his accustomed resourcefulness, so effective in a country like Spain, the German propagandist is making use of every incident, notably Germany's suppression of the Spartacist movement, to show what giant strides the new "republic" is making to put its house in order. The suggestion of it all is, of course, that Germany is still capable of being an exceedingly profitable friend as well as an exceedingly dangerous enemy.

Now if Spain were the only concern in this matter, the question would have very little importance. From all too many points of view, Spain has proved herself, during the past four years, a really negligible quantity. Spain, however, is a blowhole for German effort. In Spain, as has been more than once insisted in the past, but needs to be insisted again, the rehabilitated German system may be seen already in motion, and what Germany is so plainly doing in Spain she may be depended upon at least to attempt in other countries.

The Mountaineer, in the War and After

IN THESE days, when nothing like a complete record of the great events of the war has been made, and scarcely any concerning individual achievement, it is not strange that the world seems interested in what has been written and is being written depicting the individual valor, the unquestioned loyalty in the service of his country, and most of all in the metamorphosis, wrought through discipline, education, and new environment, of the denizen of the mountain regions of the southeastern sections of the United States, who helped in carrying the Stars and Stripes to the Rhine. Willing and efficient service was expected from the men of other parts of the country when the call to arms came. It was expected as a matter of course. But the southeastern mountaineer was regarded as representing an unsolved problem. There was no doubt concerning his courage or his fighting qualities, but it is no misstatement to say that he had long regarded himself as, in a measure, exempt from the operation of federal laws and regulations with which he was not in sympathy.

The days of the draft came, followed by the days of mobilization, with the breaking of ties of family and clan, the days of preparation and training, and at the same time an opportunity to gain at least an understanding of the elements of an English education. Then came the days of service, overseas or elsewhere. The transition was swift and short, but it is not too much to say, if one may accept what testimony is at hand, that tens of thousands of young mountaineers are carrying back, or will soon carry back, to the homes and the associates they left behind them but a few months ago, what to these soldiers is a new code, a new and better standard of American citizenship. These men, in camp and in the field, have learned, at least in a measure, why they were asked to fight, and something, at any rate, of the underlying ideals of the government which they and millions of others who fought with them represent. They have learned also, through an understanding gained by observation or discipline, that there is a supreme governmental authority, an authority of which they, as individuals, are an integral part, rather than the oppressed and unwilling subjects. They have learned that all the people of a nation may have common aims, common ambitions, and common prosperity, and that the higher these aims and ambitions, the greater the common good. Already these men are seen, through the eyes, of course, of the unaccredited historian, returning to build schools, factories, churches, and new and better homes. In a vast area remote from the rehabilitating influences which followed somewhat slowly in the wake of the war

of the sixties, there promises to dawn, if there has not already begun to, a new era of progress, a result of an effort made primarily for the protection and emancipation of peoples in other lands.

Notes and Comments

A STORY is going the round of the English papers which if not true is at least characteristic. It is told of that unrepentant Imperial Laborite, the Prime Minister of Australia, who, as every one knows, is chairman also of the Reparation Committee in Paris. When reports, so the story goes, of the amount of damages assessed against Germany first began to leak out, a certain British politician faced Mr. Hughes with the dilemma, "Have you considered the effect, if Germany is forced to pay such damages, on a family of five?" "No," replied Mr. Hughes. "But, if she is not, have you considered the effect on a British family of five?"

THE ALBANY NIGHT BOAT PASSES

She threads her way along the crowded stream,
Her mellow siren drifting o'er the tide;
Above the harbor dusk her signals gleam,
Crimson and emerald fires; swinging wide
Northward she surges where by waterside
Hundreds await the passing river queen,
Her cabins blazing out where shadows glide,
Holding the Hudson's channel, swift, serene.
Later off Haverstraw her searching eye
Will peer with friendly gaze where lovers stray,
Then on where Storm King lifts its bastions high,
Past sleeping river towns till creeping gray
Covers the splendid East, and, journey o'er,
She swings to pier head by the northern shore.

Copyright, 1919, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

IT IS a question whether an occasional copy of Colonel George Harvey's Weekly, sent to President Wilson by some well-intentioned friend, would not cause that busy man more laughter than chagrin. The President, one has always been told, is highly appreciative of humor, and word pictures of himself so cholericly drawn could not, it would seem, fail to furnish him with both amusement and profit, between sessions of the Peace Conference.

ALTHOUGH the former Amee of Afghanistan, recently victim of an assassin's plot, was considered, with some justification, a good friend of the British Government, his friendship by no means amounted to servility. An amusing illustration of his headstrong disposition has been afforded by his behavior in Bombay some years ago, when he was taken to see the ocean for the first time, and also a fleet of warships which had been assembled for his edification. It is reported that he gazed languidly at the sea and the imposing naval spectacle for a short time and then deliberately turned his back upon the whole affair to discuss automobiles, which for him proved to have far greater attraction.

PATRONS of street railways nowadays are often called upon to pay twice and even three times as much for rides between certain points as before the war. A man who is asked fifteen cents for a ride of two and one-half miles, for which the old price was five cents, is likely to walk, at least a part way, next time, and save something. Or, perhaps, if he has to make the trip regularly, he will buy an automobile and let the saving in fares help to pay for the machine. In any case, street railway companies should be considering whether continual raising of fares will solve their present serious problem or eventually make it impossible for them to operate at all.

WITH the simultaneous announcements that the last casualty lists, from fighting, for the United States Army have been published and that plans are being laid for winding up the United States Government's venture in wooden ships, two more steps have been taken to emphasize the fact that peace is apparently near. And when to these announcements is added the message, from the American peace delegation in Paris to the White House, that greater progress toward peace is being made than appears on the surface, it would, indeed, seem tolerably certain that, so far, at least, as fighting is concerned, the war has about come to an end.

IT is really not surprising to learn that, when the compulsory feature of a vaccination bill that was before the Legislature of the State of Washington was eliminated, the advocates of the measure seemed to lose interest in it, to the extent that when it came to a vote it was lost. It would seem that it is not so much the actual value of the various procedures propounded in much medical legislation that appeals to their sponsors as the desire to force their will upon the people, and when this is prevented the proposed enactment has no great value in their eyes.

WITH springtime usually comes a "clean up" campaign, and a movement in that direction is just now general in cities and towns throughout the United States. Appeal is made to civic pride, and people are urged to make their localities better places in which to live. This is good and desirable. But why not keep cleaned up all the year round? If things are not thrown into the streets, particularly bits of waste paper, they will not have to be picked up. Receptacles for refuse, if placed in back yards, and used, will help much in maintaining a condition of neatness. The cleanly habit can easily be acquired.

THE coming summer, in England, may see a continuous service of airships established between seaside resorts. Already the scheme is taking definite shape under a concern with offices in Liverpool, and the co-operation of various municipal authorities has been asked in connection with the provision of sites for aerodromes. Details to hand show that the proposed service will have a radius of 200 miles from the Isle of Man. Picnics on the sands need no longer be postponed because of rain. A seaplane trip along the coast or across the water may be taken to a resort where the sky is clear.